Part One.. MARION WEEKLY STAR. Pages 1-8

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THE COURT DECIDES IN FAVOR OF DEWEY

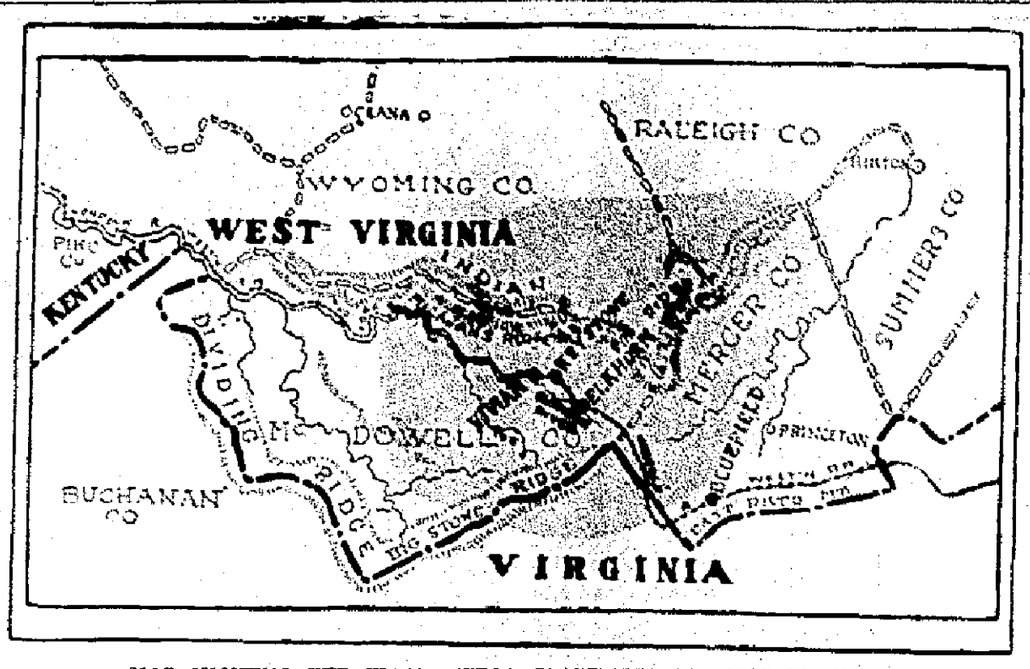
The Admiral, His Officers and Men and the Officers and Men of the Santiago Squadron Will Divide Over Half a Million Dollars.

Washington, June 27.—Justice Bradley of the supreme court of the District of Columbia today decided that Admiral Dewey and his men and Admiral Sampson and his men are entitled to prize money to the *half* of the value of all vessels captured by them in Manilla bay during the engagement of May 1, 1898, and off Santiago July 3 and upon such vessels as were sunk and afterward raised and refitted by the United States. The decision includes the Maria Teresa, captured off Santiago, but afterwards lost at sea.

All miscellaneous property on such vessels or recovered from sunken vessels, is likewise held to be subject to prize claims.

The vessels captured by Dewey to which the prize claims apply are the Don Juan De Austria, Isla De Cuba Isla De Luzon, Mindanao and Leto, besides tugs, etc.

The amount which will be obtained by the admirals and their men under this decision is something over a half million dollars. Bounty money on vessels sunk and destroyed has already been obtained.



MAP SHOWING THE FLOOD SWEPT COALFIELDS OF WEST VIRGINIA.

NEW REVENUE MEASURE TAKES EFFECT MONDAY

The Internal Revenue Department Gives Out Instructions to Holders of Stamps, Which Will Be Useless After That Day. Stationery To Be Destroyed.

Washington, June 27.—The new war revenue measure takes effect next Monday, July 1, and all the onus of its enforcement will fall on the internal revenue department, of which Commissioner Yerkes of Kentucky is the head.

Mr. Yerkes says that the machinery is well greased, and that no hitch in carrying out the provisions of the law is expected. Collectors of internal revenue, the country over, have been instructed in the new duties that will devolve upon them, and every paragraph of the law has been construed.

The public at large will not be directly concerned, except perhaps in the case of revenue stamps for telegrams and bank checks.

As to telegraph stamps, the law provides only for redemption to the amount of $2 or more. This can be obtained from the collector from whom the stamps were bought. Where the amount of stamps in the possession of the individual is less than that he can offer them to the telegraph company which supplied them. It is optional with the telegraph company to redeem these or not. The company is compelled to protect itself, for it must prove that the stamps it offers for redemption were purchased within the last two years. The commissioner is of the opinion, however, that there will be no difficulty about this and that the telegraph companies will be able to protect all small holders.

In the matter of bank checks, the course to be pursued is a simple one, and consists of presenting the stamped checks of the individual documentary stamps to the holders' bank, which will redeem them. The banks are not satisfied with the law because it compels them to surrender the stamped checks to the government.

Commissioner Yerkes has conferred with Secretary Gage on this matter, and sees no way out of the difficulty. The laws demand the presentation of the checks in question which, through their retention, act as vouchers. There is no provision under the law for their subsequent return to the banks. Commissioner Yerkes has been advised that the value of the blank check, 1898 to be rendered useless, amounts to something like half a million dollars for all the banks of the United States. He will ask congress to take action looking to the return of the stationery, but this cannot be done before next year.

Other documentary stamps and stamps for proprietary articles will be redeemed by the internal revenue collectors direct. There will be no refund for stamps on articles removed from the factory. Stamps on articles not removed can be taken off under the supervision of a deputy collector, and will be redeemed. In the case of tobacco, snuff and large cigarets, the same stamps will remain in use, but for those attached after July 1 there will be a refund of twenty per cent. The stamps on beer, cigars and small cigarets will be redeemed and new ones issued.

THE GOVERNMENT IS FULLY PROTECTED

Washington, June 27.—"The million dollars that President Thomas put up," said Comptroller Dawes, soon after the notice of the failure of the Seventh National bank of New York, had been posted in the office, "was not in the shape I wanted it; in other words, I imposed conditions that it appears the bank did not fulfill, and the closing of the doors was the result.

"The government is fully protected as far as the deposit of Cuban postal and other funds is concerned; all these were covered by government bonds and as a result the United States treasury will not lose a cent under any circumstances.

"The bank did not have more than $250,000 of government funds on deposit all told."

MYSTERIOUS ACTION ON IN NEW YORK

New York, June 27.—A mysterious action has been brought in the supreme court by "Blanche Lincoln" against Amalia Coudert, neg Kusaner, the noted painter of miniatures. No papers are on file and the opposing counsel refuse to give any information regarding the pending suit. The artist married Captain Chas. Dupont Coudert very suddenly a year ago. Who "Blanche Lincoln" is, no one seems to know.

RACE IS ON.

Paris, June 27.—The automobile race from Paris to Berlin started at 3:30 o'clock this morning. Excellent weather prevailed and except for a rather heavy layer of dust the boulevard was in prime condition for the race. One hundred and twenty-one automobiles started, and as they got away a dense cloud of dust was raised which nearly suffocated those watching the start.

SCARED TO DEATH.

Chicago, June 27.—Frightened by the noise of fire engines, the shouts of firemen and the glare of a big blaze that seemed to be coming from her room, Mrs. Rosa Munch fell unconscious last night in her doorway and died before a physician could reach her. A physician, who was summoned, expressed the belief that the woman had been literally scared to death.

CONVERTED.

Columbus, O., June 27.—Edwin Ruthven, the Cleveland murderer, who is to be electrocuted tonight and who has resisted the efforts of several ministers, both white and colored, to lead him into the light of christianity, was converted by a reporter, D. J. Marshall.

A FRENCHMAN

Wins the International Cup at Hurlingham Wednesday.

Hurlingham, Eng., June 27.—The International cup valued at 200 sovereigns, the prize for the live pigeon contests at the Hurlingham Gun club yesterday, was won by a Frenchman, Comte Havring Court. An Englishman, named Kennedy, was second and E. Smith of Saratoga, New York, who missed his ninth bird, was third. The other Americans in the shoot made a poor showing. Robinson of San Francisco missed his third bird and John W. Gates of Chicago his second.

Vienna—An anarchist, armed with a revolver and four daggers, was arrested at Bruck, a town in the province of Styria, last evening. He was waiting along the route which was taken by Emperor Franz Josef's carriage, and it is thought he had sinister designs on the emperor. Compromising letters were found in his pockets.

HON. JAMES A. NORTON DEFINES THE ISSUES

Democracy Will Dodge the National Issues and Rake Up the Defeat of the Clark and Toledo Centennial Bills and the Cincinnati Prize Fight Matter.

Buffalo, June 27.—John P. Hopkins, ex-Mayor of Chicago, and the Hon. James A. Norton, a prominent Ohio representative in congress, met on the midway yesterday afternoon. They were introduced by W. H. Ryan of Buffalo, who stated that Mr. Hopkins was chairman of the Illinois Democratic state committee.

"Which faction?" queried the Ohioan.

"The regulars," came the reply, and Chairman Hopkins then asked who the Democrats of Ohio would nominate for governor.

"Kilbourne, a regular."

"Well, we are a very happy lot of Democrats now," said the Windy City's ex-mayor. "Everybody seems to be regular again, and the ship is sailing true to her course."

Judge L. N. Rex, a Hamilton county leader, accompanied Congressman Norton to the city. The Hopkins and Norton parties combined and took in the sights at the midway.

Later Congressman Norton stated that the Democratic state convention of Ohio would probably nominate Colonel Kilbourne to face Governor Nash in the gubernatorial contest. Kilbourne is a large manufacturer of machinery and a wealthy Buckeye. He has not been connected with either faction of the Democracy of Ohio, and is believed to be the man on whom both the Tom Johnson and McLean factions can unite.

The issues of the campaign to be forced by the Democracy takes in three questions of state importance. They will ignore Senator Foraker's intention to poll in national issues, and go before the people on a platform containing nothing but matters of local concern. The defeat of the Clark bill by a Republican legislature will be brought out. So will the defeat of the plans for a Toledo exposition, which is laying at the door of Governor Nash. Another question that is to be thoroughly thrashed out by the people of Cincinnati concerns the big prize fight scheduled to take place in that city, which was stopped by the governor.

TO CLOSE CONVENTION AT CINCINNATI TODAY

Cincinnati, June 27.—The Knights of St. John will endeavor to close their convention today. One of the most important matters to come up this afternoon is the election of officers. It was thought but General Files of Erie, Pennsylvania, will have no opposition for supreme president, but General Hickey of Sidney, Ohio, sprung a surprise by announcing himself as a candidate for the position.

The ladies auxiliary today installed the following officers for the ensuing term:

Mrs. Louis Zang, Columbus, supreme president; Miss Ella Fullerjier, Dayton, first vice president; Miss Josephine Clements, Detroit, second vice president; Miss Frangreen E. Sullivan, Erie, Pennsylvania, supreme secretary; Miss J. White, Newport, Kentucky, supreme treasurer; Mrs. Zang, Miss Sullivan, Mrs. Porter, Lucain, Ohio, and Mrs. Brilliseck, Syracuse, New York, board of trustees.

"GLAD OF IT?"

"No I am Not," Replied Ruthven, "for They Will Carry Me Out in a Box."

Columbus, O., June 27.—Rev. P. Rice, a colored Baptist minister, from South Carolina, was being shown through the penitentiary Wednesday by Chaplain Starr, who took his guest to the annex to see Ruthven, a fellow racesman. Rev. Rice did not know Ruthven was to be electrocuted tonight and asked "Well, my boy, when did you come here?"

"December 22 last," replied Ruthven.

"When do you get out?" the minister next asked.

"Tomorrow night," said Ruthven.

The minister seemed pleased and smilingly said: "Isn't that nice. I suppose you are glad of it?"

"No, I am not," replied Ruthven, "for they will carry me out in a box."

The truth dawned upon Rice, and he became serious, and asked Ruthven about his soul.

"I don't care to talk about religion; I have heard all of that I want," replied Ruthven sullenly.

Mr. Rice was shocked, and tears came to his eyes as he turned to leave the death chamber.

Ruthven has refused to receive christian ministration before his execution. He will be the first man ever executed at the Ohio penitentiary without the attendance of a clergyman.

THE UNITED STATES JACKIES COMPLAIN

Chicago, June 27.—United States Jackies stationed at Cebu, Philippines, in a letter to a local paper, complain that too many Chinese are being employed to man United States war ships and that various ships on the Asiatic station already are manned by Chinese. The writers also complain that the Chinamen are shown more consideration than the American by the naval officers and that the American boys are compelled to submit to insult at the hands of the Chinamen, any attempt to resent outward conduct being met with severe punishment.

DEADLY KISS.

Derby, Conn., June 27.—Burton Griffin, aged thirty, died in agony from a kissing bug's bite. Two weeks ago Griffin felt a stinging sensation on his arm while at work in the Ferrell foundry. A drop of blood appeared, and he saw a big black bug fly slowly away. Next day Griffin became ill.

APPEAL MADE

To Throw Out the Moody and Sankey "Trash."

Terre Haute, Ind., June 27.—At the annual meeting of the Indiana State Music Teachers' association, Wednesday, President Oliver Willard Pierce made an appeal to the association to use its influence to throw out the Moody and Sankey "trash" and cultivate the taste of the people to appreciate music of a higher class. Father John Reves, a Catholic priest of Terre Haute, addressed the convention on "Ecclesiastical Music." The following resolution was unanimously adopted: "It is hereby resolved that this association put itself on record as heartily recognizing the need of elevation the standard of Protestant church music."

Mayfield, Ky.—Fire Wednesday destroyed property here worth probably $200,000. Seven tobacco rehandling houses, a large quantity of tobacco, a cooper shop and thirty-two small residences and business houses were destroyed. The principal loser was the tobacco warehouse firm of Ligon, Allen & Company, who lose 60 hogsheads of tobacco. Their loss was about $500,000.

DOES UNWRITTEN LAW ALSO APPLY TO WOMEN

Such is Question To Be Decided by Trial of Mrs. Nanny Hunley, Now On in Circuit Court of Somerset, Kentucky—The Accused Is Charged with Murder of Mrs. Sellers.

Somerset, Ky., June 27.—Has a woman as the same moral and legal right to kill the woman who steals the affections of her husband, as it is generally conceded a man has to kill the destroyer of his home? In other words does the unwritten law apply to women?

This is the question which the circuit court is called to settle in the case of Mrs. Nanny Hunley, charged with the murder of Mrs. Serepta Sellers.

The trial was begun Wednesday and a jury has not yet been secured. The woman's attorneys are confident that she will be acquitted. On the morning of August 23, 1900, Mrs. Hunley sent her thirteen-year old son, Miles, to the home of Mrs. Sellers with a great sum purporting to come from Mrs. Hunley's husband. The message requested the woman to meet Hunley, and he would pay her money owed. The place designated was about one and a half miles west of Flat Rock. Mrs. Sellers left her home, accompanied by her three sons, Lewis, fourteen; Freeman, eleven, and another boy of eight, and Cora Strund and Amelia Tucker, who happened to be visiting at the Sellers home. When they reached the point on the hill, Mrs. Hunley, Phoebe King, daughter of Mrs. Hunley, and Miles Hunley are said to have sprung out from a pine ticket, the two women being armed with revolvers.

A scuffle ensued and during it Mrs. Sellers was shot in the back of the head, and, falling to the road, died instantly. In what manner she received the fatal wound has never been clearly established. The prosecution will endeavor to show that Mrs. Hunley fired the shot while Phoebe King and Miles Hunley were struggling with Mrs. Sellers.

BLACKMAILERS WORK A HORRIBLE DEATH

Topeka, Kas., June 27.—Blackmailers are held responsible for the horrible death after four days of agony of Mrs. Wm Carson, the wife of a Cowley county farmer. Mrs. Carson's death is due to the fact that her husband refused to deposit $5,000 in a spot named by unknown men. The tragedy occurred in an obscure settlement.

Three weeks ago Carson received a letter notifying him that his house would be burned if he did not deposit $500 in a certain spot. No attention was paid to the letter. A week later another anonymous letter was received in which the blackmailers increased their threat to $5,000. This communication was also ignored. Saturday Carson went to Oxford, and while he was away his house was fired. When he returned he found his wife horribly burned and insensible. She died yesterday.

HYDROPHOBIA.

Jackson, Ky., June 29.—Mrs. Samuel Penre, aged twenty, of Lane, Wolfe county, was seized by a violent attack of hydrophobia, induced by the bite of a mad dog a few days previous. Her actions are horrible. The strength of three men is required to keep her in bed. She bites and snaps at every one who comes near her. She has bitten several persons and they expect to be attacked by the malady.

THEIR HOPES.

London, June 27.—Sir Henry Morton Stanley, the famous African explorer sent the following telegram to Evelyn Baldwin, the leader of the Baldwin-Zeigler North Pole expedition: "I hope you will win the blue ribbon of the twentieth century." Baldwin replied in a dispatch saying: "I expect to reach the pole, and hope to get back."

DEADLY KISS.

Derby, Conn., June 27.—Burton Griffin, aged thirty, died in agony from a kissing bug's bite. Two weeks ago Griffin felt a stinging sensation on his arm while at work in the Ferrell foundry. A drop of blood appeared, and he saw a big black bug fly slowly away. Next day Griffin became ill.

SAME OLD TALE.

Fort Worth, Tex., June 27.—It is reported from Roseboro, Fort Bend county, that Felipe Edwards, the negro murderer of John Young Foster in Louisiana has been captured. The arrest is said to have been made last evening. The negro is well known in that section of Texas where he was reared.

GETS FIVE YEARS.

Jersey City, June 27.—Judge Blair this morning sentenced Thomas G. Barker to five years in prison for five years at hard labor for attempting to kill Rev. Joseph Keller at Arlington February 3.

THEY PROTESTED.

Quaker City Missionary Society Doesn't Like Wu.

Philadelphia, June 27.—The Chinese-American missionary society does not want Wu Ting Fang, the Chinese minister, as orator of the day at the Fourth of July celebration in this city. The council's committee having the affair in charge invited Wu to talk and the missionary society promptly met and made a fiery protest against this action.

"We condemn," they indignantly resolved, "the action of Chairman Hammond in inviting Minister Wu, who covertly aided the Boxers in their massacre of christians in China, and who has been misleading the public by his statements in regard to his position toward them."

They have also called a mass meeting to protest further.

Austin, Tex.—Another effort is to be made to prosecute the Standard Oil company for alleged violation of the Texas trust law.

A WEDDING REMAINS A SECRET FOR OVER A YEAR

New York, June 27.—Through an advertisement printed this morning announcement is made for the first time of a secret marriage contracted more than a year ago by J. Edwin Liebman of Youngstown, Ohio, and Miss Marie Eddy of this city.

Fear of an unpleasant family scene coupled with personal reasons led the couple to keep their secret until a week ago.

Mrs. Elizabeth Smith, aunt of Mrs. Liebman, accidentally came across the wedding certificate a week ago, and the secret was out.

LIEUTENANT DOWNES KILLED IN SKIRMISH

Manilla, June 27.—In a skirmish in the southern part of Samar, Lieutenant Edward Downes of the First infantry and a private of the same regiment were killed.

Private Kraiise of the Nineteenth infantry was killed and four men of that regiment were wounded in an attack on Ramon's camp in Bohol. The camp was captured.

Fifty-four insurgents have been captured in the province of Tayabas, Luzon, by Lieutenant McNamar.

FIRE BUGS.

Mayfield, Ky., June 27.—Fire broke out in the Mirror printing office just at midnight, and the building was slightly damaged by fire, while the office is flooded with water. The origin was incendiary beyond the slightest doubt, and the $200,000 fire yesterday was from the same source. Much excitement prevails and a lynching need not be a surprise. Accusations are made publicly against parties, who, it is alleged, carried excessive amounts of insurance.

DOORS CLOSED.

New York, June 27.—The Seventh National bank closed its doors this morning. This notice, written on the letter head of the bank, was posted: "This bank is in the hands of the comptroller of the currency. (Signed) Forrest Hoynor, National Bank Examiner."

WILL RECOVER.

Peru, Ind., June 27.—The official report of General Surgeon Griswold, at the Wabash hospital in this city shows this morning that there are twenty-nine patients, victims of the wreck and that all will recover.

TAKE A DRIVE.

Washington, June 27.—President and Mrs. McKinley took a drive shortly before 10 o'clock this morning. They will leave for Canton, Ohio, on the 7:15 p. m. train one week from tomorrow.

GRANT'S SWEETHEART

Dies at Her Home in Georgetown, Wednesday Afternoon.

Georgetown, O., June 27.—Mrs. Lucinda Bailey Power died at her home in this city yesterday at the age of seventy-two years. In her girlhood days she was the sweetheart of General Ulysses Grant, and his first official act after becoming president was to appoint her postmistress at this place. When the general visited his boyhood home, he was always entertained at the Power home.

Somerset, Ky.—Cusack Well No. 2, near Wolf river, in Tennessee, is a gusher. The oil is green, the same as that of Bertram Nos. 1 and 2. Oil excitement is at fever heat in Tennessee.

VERY GOOD SENSE TALKED BY WU FANG

Washington, June 27.—"I cannot pay any attention to the protests that are being made by certain persons against my making an address in Philadelphia on July 4," said Wu Ting Fang, the Chinese minister, today. "Unless I hear from the committee that invited me, I must ignore those objections. They charge me with being unfair. Let the ministers who make these charges, that is, if they are recognized by any mission society and are men of good standing, appear before their mission boards and state wherein I have failed in my duty. If I do not prove that what they say is false, I will resign my position. Let them be kicked out of their society if I prove that they say what is untrue."

SPEAKER HENDERSON

Says Discussion on Amending Dingley Bill Is Premature.

London, June 27.—David B. Henderson, speaker of the United States house of representatives, when interviewed by your correspondent yesterday regarding the probable action of congress on an amendment to the Dingley tariff bill, said:

"Any discussion, at present, about an amendment to the Dingley tariff bill would be premature. Congress does not meet for nearly six months and nobody is able to predict, so far in advance, what it will do. I don't even know if congress will discuss the question at all. I do not care to state what my attitude is toward the Babcock bill."

Imperial, Cal.—The Imperial canal was opened its full length yesterday. It will irrigate 500,000 acres of desert land.

MILLIONAIRE TEVIS MEETS DEATH BRAVELY

San Francisco, June 27.—The report of the captain of the transport Buford, which arrived from the Orient yesterday, on the death of Hugh Tevis, the California millionaire, in Yokohama, says:

"Tevis met death bravely. Dr. Eldred told him his case was hopeless, and that there was hardly a chance that an operation would be successful. Tevis said: 'Try it.' Meantime he made preparations for his wife's passage home and the cremation of his own remains."

ON THE LORD

Mr. Kruger Depends for Deliverance of the Transvaal.

Rotterdam, June 27.—Former President Kruger accompanied by Messrs. Wolmerans and Wessels, Boer delegates to Europe and America arrived here Wednesday. They were met at the station by the burgomaster, deputations of citizens and two bands. As they alighted the bands struck up the Boer anthem.

The distinguished guests were driven in a carriage, escorted by former Transvaal officers from the station to the town hall, where a reception was tendered them. The route along which the party drove was lined with hundreds of representatives of the workingmen's societies and large crowds of citizens, who cheered enthusiastically as the carriage passed by.

In his reply to the address of welcome of the burgomaster, Mr. Kruger said: "I am fully convinced that the Lord will deliver my country in his own good time."

London—The reported removal of newspaper censorship in Russia is discredited by Russians living in London.

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GOVERNOR NASH IS RENOMINATED

CONTINUED FROM PAGE NINE.

cordial approval.

Senator Foraker has rendered splendid and conspicuous service to our country during his term in the United States senate, and we earnestly endorse him for a second term.

To this declaration of principles, and to the candidates nominated and endorsed by this convention, we pledge our loyal support.

The platform was read by General Charles Grosvenor, chairman of the committee, the resolutions passed off quietly until the endorsement of Senator Foraker was reached, then there were fully two minutes of enthusiastic uproar. The reading concluded at 10:58.

GOVERNOR NASH

Is Declared the Nominee for Governor by Ohio Republicans.

Colonel Henry Taylor then nominated George K. Nash for governor. He paid a glowing tribute, and Nash's name was cheered. No further nominations were made and under a suspension of rules, Nash was declared the nominee.

Senator Hanna appointed Chas. Foster, Jno. A. Caldwell and Aaron Wagner to notify Nash and bring him into the hall.

Caldwell's name was cheered and when Hanna called for nominations for lieutenant governor, there were cries of "Caldwell," "Caldwell" from all over the hall but Hanna recognized Prosecuting Attorney Ira Hoffheimer of Cincinnati, who offered the name of State Senator Carl L. Nippert. Nippert's name was received quietly. Ross Loos of Dayton seconded the motion. Rules were suspended and Nippert was named. The state was going fine and Hanna remarked approvingly, "That's business."

At this juncture Nash came in and made a brief speech of thanks and talked on the party's future in Ohio. Governor Nash looked like a sick man and his voice was weak.

GOVERNOR NASH

Accepts Renomination in a Speech Reviewing State's Finances.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Convention:

I thank you for the honor which you have just conferred upon me. Two years ago the Republicans of Ohio nominated me for their candidate for governor. This distinction I appreciated very highly. To be renominated gratifies me still more. When I was taken upon faith. Now you know what I have done as governor, and your action today is evidence that you are satisfied with my official conduct. For this approval I thank you.

When the second Monday of next January shall have arrived the Republican party throughout the others it has nominated and elected, will have had complete control of the executive and legislative branches of the government of Ohio for a period of ten years. Their administration, during this time, has been wise, conservative and beneficial to the people. It has been so marked in this respect that our political enemies have found no cause for complaint and up to this time have not made any.

In pressing to review this period because herein is to be found ample reason for continuing to entrust the government of Ohio to men selected by the Republican party. The state levies taxes for three purposes. The first is for the partial support of her schools and the education of her children. The second is for the payment of her bonded debt and interest. The third is for the payment of the general expenses of her government.

The first two purposes I call fixed charges, because one duty is imposed by the obligations of our constitution and the other by the dictates of common honesty. The burden upon one obligation cannot be diminished so long as we have children to educate and so long as they continue to increase in numbers. The burden of the other cannot be made lighter until the debts of the state are paid.

I now come to a consideration of the expenses of the state which are paid out of the general revenue fund. The responsibility for the condition of this fund rests largely with the general assembly. Its increase can only be provided for by law, and all payments therefrom are made by virtue of appropriations. Of course, after the revenues are collected and appropriated, the executive officers may increase the expenses by imprudent expenditures of the appropriations, or they may decrease them by the exercise of economy. If your affairs, during the last ten years, have not been economically managed some of the blame should fall upon the general assembly and some upon the executive officers. If they have been managed in such a manner as to deserve praise, that credit should be given to the legislature and to the officers of the state.

One of the evils which existed in 1890 was that the state did not have revenue enough with which to meet and pay her legitimate expenses. In order to do so that year it was necessary to make overdrafts on our county treasuries amounting to one hundred and eighty-five thousand dollars ($185,000) on account of taxes collected for use in 1891. There was an actual deficit of one hundred and thirteen thousand dollars ($113,000).

This evil had existed for many years, and on account of it the most rigid economy had been exercised and many things had been left undone that ought to have been done. Our hospitals for the insane, the imbeciles and epileptics were inadequate, and many of these poor people were crowded into the jails and infirmaries at the expense of the taxpayers of the various counties. We had no reformatory for young criminals, for whom there is always hope, and the reform schools for youths with criminal tendencies were wholly insufficient.

To remedy these evils the general assembly, in the last ten years, has thought it wise not to increase the rate of taxation upon property, and it has sought new sources of revenue. It has made excise laws, by which large sums of money have been paid by certain corporations into the state treasury. It has largely increased the revenues from the liquor traffic, from insurance companies through the department of the superintendent of insurance, and from corporations through the department of the secretary of state. In this way the payments of money into the general revenue fund have been largely increased. In 1890 these revenues, from sources other than by taxation upon property and advance drafts, amounted to nine hundred and one thousand four hundred and twenty-eight and 22-100 dollars ($901,428.22), while during the year 1900 they amounted to two million six hundred and ninety-nine thousand one hundred and fifty-four and 91-100 dollars ($2,699,154.91), an increase of about one million eight hundred thousand dollars ($1,800,000).

The time has come when it is wise to consider whether all the revenues of the state cannot be raised from other sources than by levy upon real and personal property. Great progress has been made in this direction, by wise legislation, during the last ten years, all of which has been pronounced valid by the supreme court, the last decision having been rendered last week. Therefore accomplishment of this result, or still further progress in this direction would be a relief to the people and one to which they are entitled. This subject I shall submit to the consideration of the general assembly in my next annual message and recommend favorable action.

As a result of the wise laws and careful appropriations made by your general assembly, and of prudent expenditures made by your executive officers during the last ten years, there was, on Nov. 15, 1900, in the state treasury to the credit of the revenue fund, the sum of one million one hundred and fifty-one thousand two hundred and seventeen and 48-100 dollars ($1,151,217.48) as against a deficiency in the same fund in 1890 of more than one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000).

As we are about to go before the people asking for the indorsement of the Republican administration in Ohio, I have thought that what I have said ought to be said, and I hope you will pardon me if I have wearied you. In closing, I again thank you for the confidence which you have manifested in me by this renomination.

SUPREME JUDGESHIP

Develops a Contest and Price of Nine is the Winner.

Nomination for supreme court judge came next, and the first contest of the day was on. S. S. Wheeler of Allen county nominated Judge James L. Price of Lima.

The speaker said that Price, if named, would pull the whole state ticket through in the sixteen close or Democratic counties of Northwestern Ohio.

Frank A. Durbin named W. B. Crew, the state candidate.

Albert Douglas of Chillicothe presented the name of Thaddeus Minshall for re-nomination.

W. D. Davies of Sidney seconded the nomination of Price. The rest of the field of judgeship candidates had disappeared, and there were no more nominations. The first ballot resulted:

Crew, 317½; Price, 409; Minshall, 352½. Votes cast, 1,088; necessary to choice, 545.

Before Summit county was reached on the second ballot Price's nomination was practically assured. Trumbull county's vote nominated him. The ballot resulted: Price, 642; Crew, 249; Minshall, 167.

And the slate was broken.

Attorney General J. M. Sheets was offered for re-nomination by John M. Skilicth of Williams county. Sheets was renominated by acclamation.

Lawson E. Emerson of Belmont county was nominated for clerk of the supreme court on the first ballot, which resulted as follows: Emerson, 561 1-3; Miller, 222 1-3; Critchfield, 171 1-3; Hall, 33. Votes cast, 1,088.

Again the slate was smashed.

R. W. Taylor named L. B. Cameron for nomination for state treasurer. It was done by acclamation.

On motion of Senator Sieber, W. C. Johnson of Summit county was renominated for member of the board of public works.

On motion of Ross Cox the state central committee was authorized to fill any vacancies, which may occur on the ticket.

The eagle was adopted as the party emblem, and the convention adjourned at 1:07 p. m.

The Erie county delegation has started a strong movement to capture next year's convention to be held at Cedar Point.

After suffering with the intense heat here the move to get near the cool breezes of Lake Erie is surprisingly popular.

A Winning Touch.

"Darling!"

The strong, manly voice was low and intense as the handsome face bent over the fair, bowed head by the fire.

"Darling," he went on eagerly, "there are others here observing us. I must see you a moment alone."

For an instant the listener was quiet, and not a curl stirred on the lofty brow. Then the blue eyes were raised to the beseeching dark ones.

"Yes, what is it?" was the low reply.

"I—well"—

A slight red flush mantled the neck and cheeks of the speaker, in striking contrast to the cool, calm dignity displayed in every movement of the half reclining figure in the big plush chair.

"The fact is," he went on, mustering up courage, the first embarrassment giving place to a little more self confidence, "I have come to ask you something I never expected would pass my lips, especially after the last sum I borrowed from you. Darling, will you lend me $10?"

Jack Darling laid aside his paper.

"Of course, old man," he cried heartily. "Let's first get a drink." And the two passed out of the clubroom together.—San Francisco News Letter.

New Typewriter.

A new typewriting machine is now receiving from its manufacturers most critical consideration, says the New York Sun. It is operated by electricity taken from an ordinary electric light wire, and all that the person writing has to do is to touch ever so lightly the keyboard letters. The spacing between words, the spacing at the ends of lines and between lines, everything almost, is accomplished by electric devices which work quite automatically. Skilled writers have been testing some experimental machines to ascertain the commercial practicability of the new invention and to see wherein it may be improved before putting it on the market. It is expected that it can be made so as to sell for about $175.

KRUGER'S STARTLING BOOK

Alarms the English Sympathizers by Threatening Disclosures.

According to an Amsterdam correspondent of the London Express, Mr. Kruger is busy writing a book in the seclusion of his apartments. Its publication, it is alleged, "will place several well known Englishmen in a very awkward position, for Oom Paul means to make a clean breast of the matter, and he will state the facts of the case as he understands them, quite irrespective of the possible complications which his statements may bring about.

"The matter," says the correspondent, "is being kept secret, and the book will not see the light of day so long as the war goes on. But when the last card is played, when peace is re-established in South Africa and when the dream of the Afrikander nation is entirely a thing of the past there will be nothing to restrain him, and then it will be time for those in England who have played their country false to look out.

"The book will be furnished with maps and plans and will contain facsimile reproductions of the letters he has received from the Englishmen in question. There can be no evasion of facts, for the handwriting will condemn them. That is Oom Paul's object. He wishes them to be condemned, because their promises insulted him. If this book is published, it will cause a sensation second only to the Dreyfus case."

The result of the publication of this intelligence in London was sensational, says The Financial News. Meetings of pro-Boers were called by telegram, and the greatest consternation prevailed. Delegates left by the next mail to interview Mr. Kruger on the subject and to indicate to him that the publication of the letters referred to means political ruin if not a charge of treason for several prominent Boer partisans. It appears, for instance, that the leader of the train wrecking gangs is an ex-convict Englishman, who is paid or rather guaranteed £1,000 a year by the English pro-Boers, and this is one of the facts which Mr. Kruger means to bring out in the book referred to.

Another feature of the book will be the story of the Armenian agitation of 1897, which was worked at the request and expense of Mr. Kruger in order to embroil England in a continental war and to give the Boers the chance of seizing the Cape by a sudden move with an overwhelming force. This plan was, Mr. Kruger will admit, communicated to the leaders of the agitation, who worked with a full knowledge and approval of it.

NEW YELLOW FEVER CURE.

Creosote Fumes Said to Have Quelled the Dread Disease.

What is believed to be an absolute cure and sure preventive of yellow fever has been accidentally discovered at Coatzacoalcos, Mexico.

John G. Ferron, a contractor employed in the rebuilding of the National Tehuantepec railroad, in a letter to Thomas Welch of Austin gives an interesting account of the discovery, says the New York Journal.

He says that several months ago creosote fumes penetrated all parts of that tropical town, and within a few days, to the surprise of every one, the yellow fever patients began to improve and were soon well. No new case of the disease occurred, and there has not been a case in the town since.

Mr. Ferron is of the opinion that the fumes of the creosote quelled the epidemic, and he says that this is the belief held by every one else in the town. The matter has been brought to the attention of the high medical and sanitary authorities of Mexico, and a scientific investigation is to be made of the creosote method of treating and preventing the disease.

If these tests are successful, creosoting plants will be placed in operation during a certain period of the year in all the tropical towns where yellow fever usually makes its appearance.

SUPERB HUNTER'S CABIN.

Chicago Man to Build One With Many Attractive Features.

Cyrus H. McCormick will erect a log cabin on the grounds of his summer residence at Lake Forest. It will be a reproduction of a New Brunswick hunter's home, says the Chicago Tribune. The spruce logs, already sawed and hewed for putting together, arrived a few days ago. The material for the cabin comes from the banks of the St. John river, in a region that is famous for moose and bear hunting and fishing. The interior of the cabin will be decorated with trophies of the hunt. There will be stuffed animals and fish, shooting irons and fishing tackle, banks and a fireplace where pine logs and knots can be burned. A birch bark canoe and other trappings of the forester and hunter will add to the realism of the interior.

Charles La Tour, a historic character, who in 1630 built a cabin in the region from which the logs come, will be commemorated by some memorial. The idea was taken from the cabin exhibited at the game show held last winter in the Coliseum at Chicago. From time to time it is hoped new features will make the cabin a museum of pioneer life in the Canadian forests.

Shirt Waists a Boon to Millionaires.

There is not so much fun in being rich or great or proud unless one can also be comfortable, and many a millionaire has envied the barefoot youngster whose single suspender was his main annoyance. Now the shirt waist enables the millionaire to be almost as cool as the urchin, says The Saturday Evening Post. It may be another illustration of the tendency of these modern days. The rich are getting almost everything, even comforts of the poor.

A nursing mother will find in Hagee's Cordial of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites of lime and soda, vitality for herself, and sustenance for her baby. Hagee's Cordial contains all the nutritive, alterative, reconstructive properties of Cod Liver Oil without the grease, or the taste, or the odor, that have done so much to ruin the reputation of Cod Liver Oil. For every condition peculiar to the burdens of motherhood, Hagee's Cordial is unequaled. Pleasant to take in hot weather.

Sold by all druggists. Prepared by Kathreiner Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo.

SENATOR FORAKER STRIKES KEYNOTE

CONTINUED FROM PAGE NINE.

This was a good work, but it was not completed, and never will be.

THE APRIL ELECTIONS.

Some unexpected local successes at the April election induced the belief that reform was unnecessary; that, on the contrary, it might improve its chances of success to become worse instead of better. To do that was easier; it required no effort. The thought was an inspiration. At once there was a marvelous change. Humility gave way to arrogance, and now again we hear the blare of horns, the rushing of feet and the shouting of captains. It is only June, but already, over and over again, in Democratic newspapers and Democratic imaginations, there has been a great Democratic victory in November.

What does it all mean? What has the Democratic party done that entitles it to a new lease in the people's court? Has it turned a new leaf? Has it adopted free trade? Has it forsaken free silver? Has it read out Populism? Has it followed Aguinaldo's advice and taken the oath of allegiance? Has it denied any article of its platform? Not one. Its official declaration of principles vesicates identically the same bundle of un-American fallacies that the people condemned last year and years before.

NEW QUESTIONS.

If it has done nothing, what then does it propose to do? Can any one tell? Does any Democrat know? Great questions concern us. How will it deal with them? What about a merchant marine, the Nicaragua canal, Cuba, Porto Rico, the Philippines? These are stupendous problems. They are worthy of the highest and best thought of the greatest men of America. They are of the highest dignity. They are pressing for solution. They can not be postponed or evaded. Our power as a nation, our prosperity as a people, our good name, our honor are all involved. We can not afford to grope in the dark, or guess, or experiment, or halt, or hesitate about such matters.

If we are to send an additional number of Democrats to congress how will they speak and vote on these questions? Are the policies of McKinley to be continued, or discontinued? Is our flag to come down or stay up? Where, my Democratic friends, do you stand? We know where you stood last year, but where do you stand this year? What answer do we get?

We are told that although our election has direct reference to our representation in congress and those great national and international questions, yet we are not concerned about them at this time; that the next election is to determine only whether Tammany faces shall be charged on street railroads, and whether or not the field and opportunities of the political boss shall be enlarged by municipal ownership of public utilities, and whether or not in the name of single tax the farmers and other real estate owners and holders shall be compelled to bear all the burdens of taxation, while those who hold mortgages and stocks and bonds shall be made a privileged class and be exempted from all the expenses of government.

These are not the questions we are now to settle. They are brought forward only to divert attention from the real issues, and because they appeal to the discontented, the disappointed, the visionary, the communistic and anarchistic classes. The Democrats have made a great many serious mistakes, but they will scarcely commit the folly of adopting such a doctrine. The wise, conservative and patriotic men of that party are protesting against such a course, and their voice will most likely be heeded.

But what then? The party will have recoiled from a precipice only to fall back upon itself. And what is that? "The leopard can not change his spots," neither can the tiger. The controlling spirit of Democracy means this year just what it meant last year. We could not indorse it then; neither can we indorse it now. If we would continue our prosperity we must uphold the policies that gave it to us. If we would maintain our national credit and preserve our financial honor, we must keep out of power the party that destroyed the one and threatened the other. This is no time to dally with free trade, revive free silver, or set Populism up.

DISFRANCHISEMENT OF COLORED VOTERS.

Neither is it a time to show indifference to the wrong the Democratic party is committing today in the southern states against the black man, whom it is robbing of his suffrage under the forms of constitutional amendments and legal enactments that are in violation of the constitution of the United States. This is worse, if possible, than the inhuman lynchings of which we read almost daily, because it is without provocation and is a blow aimed at a class and the government of the nation. Constituted authority must find a way to suppress these wrongs, or the government will deserve to lose the support of a race that has shed its blood for our flag in every war, and upon almost every field where it has waved. Brave, heroic, gallant men were they who, side by side with their white comrades, have borne our flag to victory in all our wars. They helped us to conquer our independence, to form our Union, to preserve our national life, to carry liberty and freedom to Cuba, and to plant our banner in victory on the islands of the seas. They are entitled to the protection of the government for which they have so bravely fought. It is an inexpressible shame that such protection is denied. As they have shared our labors and perils, so must they share our rewards. In what way their rights will better be secured is an unsolved problem, but until they are fully protected, and Democratic persecutions and denials of constitutional rights have ceased there should not be any restoration of the Democratic party to power.

EXPANSION.

But there are other questions of the highest importance. We are beset with new and untried difficulties. We have had a war. We have changed the map of the world. We have acquired new territory, and with it have come to us new duties and new responsibilities. We have assumed them, and must faithfully discharge them or stand discredited before the nations. The Republican party has an intelligent policy on this subject. It has been proclaimed to the world. We have acted upon it. We have legislated to carry it into effect. We are executing it with successful and triumphant results. It should have universal support, but instead it has fierce opposition. It was attacked last year as unconstitutional. The supreme court has answered that assault, and now they are attacking the supreme court.

THE SUPREME COURT.

Mr. Bryan declares that its decision in the Porto Rican cases is as infamous as the decision in the Dred Scott case, and calls upon Democrats everywhere to rally for its overthrow. Senator Tillman denounces it as damnable, and says that we are to have a battle to the death before it is finally accepted. Other Democrats, great and small, say it means the end of the republic; that McKinley is emperor; that our liberties are lost; and all join in declaring that the next great political contest will be as to whether this decision shall stand. If they make such an issue we can afford it. It will be the president, the congress and the supreme court—all the departments of the government on one side, and the Democratic party and its allies on the other. It will not be the first time we have had such an alignment of forces, and as always heretofore, patriotism and Americanism will triumph.

PORTO RICO.

When we come to legislate for Porto Rico we found there a million people, more than five hundred thousand of whom did not own one dollar's worth of any kind of property, and more than eight hundred thousand of whom could not either read or write in any language. None of them knew anything about our institutions, our laws, our judicial system, or anything else connected with the practical administration of free popular government. They had no system of property taxation, no school system, and scarcely any kind of social order or organization. They had been wasted by war, and devastated by hurricane. They were helpless as children. From the first moment of our occupation it was necessary to feed and support them by tens of thousands to prevent starvation.

If the constitution and all the laws of the United States, not locally inapplicable, had followed the flag and gone into force and effect there as soon as it was raised, as the Democratic party contended, it would have been impossible to have relieved their distress, or to have established a successful government of any kind. Instead of peace, order and progress which we have in that island today, we would have had universal chaos and universal failure. Such a theory would have required all tariff duties on imports into Porto Rico from foreign countries to be collected and paid into the treasury of the United States at Washington, not for the benefit of the people of that island, but for the common benefit of the whole United States. It would have required the imposition of our heavy internal revenue taxes without ability on their part to pay, or on our part to collect. It would have required the immediate substitution of our laws for theirs, and their faithful observance of the same before they had opportunity to know or to learn what they were. It would have required the immediate introduction of our codes of procedure in civil and criminal cases without even the judges on the bench, or the lawyers at the bar, knowing how to put them into operation. To have adopted such a construction of our constitution would have made the Philippines and the Porto Ricans, most of whom are wholly unfit to govern themselves, citizens of the United States, with full power to participate with all other citizens in governing us. There is no end to the difficulties and the absurd consequences that would have ensued.

Such a construction of that instrument would have been a libel on George Washington and his illustrious associates who framed it. To hold that it so restricted our power would be to deny us an essential attribute of sovereignty, and make us inferior in the family of nations. It would have made us incapable of protecting our rapidly increasing commercial interests in distant parts of the earth. It would have been not only the end of expansion, but also a denial of the power necessary to the control of the Caribbean sea, and the approaches and natural defenses of an Isthmian canal.

It would have been worse than a mistake. It would have been a stupid crime against the progress and development of our country.

We rejected all such belittling and un-American views, and proceeded on the theory that our government has all the power of the most powerful; that we are rightfully at the head of the nations in sovereign power as we are in physical and political power; that our constitution is the constitution of the United States of America, but not the constitution also, until congress so provides, of the territories and possessions belonging thereto, no matter where situated or how inhabited. We think the constitution means what it says when it provides that "the congress shall make all needful rules and regulations respecting territory or other property belonging to the United States."

When we read in the constitution about the United States, and then also about territory that simply "belongs" to the United States, we think it clear that our fathers contemplated that territory might come under our jurisdiction and into our possession without becoming a part of the United States, and that territory that simply "belongs" to us is to be governed under the clause referred to, as congress may prescribe, and that it is the duty of congress in so governing, to meet the necessities of the inhabitants of such territory, and promote their welfare.

It was for this reason that in legislating for Porto Rico we provided that our internal revenue laws should not be applied there, and that all tariff duties that might be collected should be paid into the treasury of Porto Rico, for the support of its government, instead of being paid into the national treasury, as has been done in every instance heretofore. All we have done in Porto Rico has been authorized by the constitution and has been done not to oppress the people of that island, but generously and magnanimously relieve them from burdens they were unable to bear, and thus aid and encourage them in an effort to establish industries, develop agriculture, make needful public improvements, inaugurate systems of education, and lead on, by gradual and safe approaches, to order, prosperity and the assimilation of American ideas and American institutions.

As a result they have more prosperity, more contentment, more happiness, more schools, and more promise for the future in Porto Rico today than they have had in that island at any time before during the last two hundred years. Since our legislation took effect productions have increased, business has multiplied, the demand for labor has grown, wages have advanced, schools are rapidly increasing, and the hearts of the people have been warmed with affection towards our flag and gladdened with visions and hopes heretofore unknown.

Although our law provided for the collection of duties on certain articles of commerce between Porto Rico and the United States until March 1, 1902, our success has been so complete that already a special session of the legislature of Porto Rico has been called to meet on the 4th of July to pass a resolution declaring the collection of revenue no longer necessary and thus make it the duty of the president to issue his proclamation giving Porto Rico absolute free trade with the United States. What the supreme court decided was that all this was within the power of congress, and that it must be upheld and enforced. That decision will never be reversed. Men may denounce it and rave about it, but as the years go by its wisdom, beneficence and sound judgment will stand out more and more conspicuously.

THE PHILIPPINES.

It has come at an opportune moment. The great work of the hour is the establishment of a stable and successful government in the Philippines. Had the Democratic view prevailed this would have been impossible. The way is now clear and well defined. We can go forward intelligently. This is not a mere political matter. It is also a practical business question, affecting all classes of the American people, and no class more directly than our wage-workers. We have reached a point in our industrial development where we produce more than we consume. We must find markets for the surplus, or quit producing it. We cannot long without cutting down the pay roll. That is one thing the Republican party never shortens, but always lengthens. We can get partial relief by tariff revision and reciprocity treaties with European and South American countries, but the greatest markets of the world are in the far east. We want our fair share of them, and intend to have it, and the way to secure it is not to haul down the flag and run away, but to remain and hold on to the position, the prestige, the advantage and the opportunities that we now enjoy.

When men talk about overthrowing the supreme court decisions in the Porto Rican cases, they are striking also at the Philippines and are raising issues that not only affect the vital character of our government, but also affect the wages of every man in the United States who eats his bread in the sweat of his face.

THE DEMOCRATIC RECORD.

It seems surprising that any party could take such a position, and yet it is just like the Democratic party to do so, for during the last fifty years it has never conceded to the general government any disputed power, nor struck one lick for labor. It denied the power to preserve the union. It denied the power to abolish slavery; it denied the power of reconstruction; it denied the power to protect our industries; it denied the power to establish the gold standard, and now it denies the power to hold possessions, and govern them according to common sense, although the constitution itself expressly so provides.

And as to labor, although constantly posing as its friend and champion, it has been at all times its inveterate enemy. It was the enemy of labor when it upheld slavery, by which all labor was disgraced and degraded. It was the enemy of labor through all the years of its opposition to a protective tariff by which we saved the labor of this country from competition with the underpaid labor of Europe. It is the enemy of labor now in its contention that we have no power to protect the wage workers of America from cheap labor of our possessions in the tropics and the Orient; and yet we hear, year after year, Democratic appeals for the electoral support of the wage workers of our state and country based on the assumption that the Democratic party is the special friend and guardian of all who toil. The laboring men of this country are men of brains, of intelligence, of judgment, of keen memory and of good associations, and therefore they have denied these appeals; they will deny them again, for they know that if Democratic ideas prevail prosperity will vanish and the pride and glory of the hour will turn to shame and humiliation.

McKINLEY.

Whatever else we may be let us be Americans; and be worthy of the events with which we are associated. This is a great history making epoch. Except only Washington and Lincoln no president has had such opportunities as have fallen to McKinley. Not one has stamped him. All have been impressed to the honor and glory of the republic. No emergency has arisen that he has not triumphantly met, and no duty of war, peace or diplomacy has been so delicate or so difficult that he has not performed it grandly and successfully. All his achievements are the nation's. His fame is ours. It fills the earth. All races honor and applaud him. The single note of discord is here, at home, among ourselves, under our own flag. It misrepresents the American people. It misrepresents the people of Ohio. Their verdict in November will so declare.

THE CONVENTION

Adjourns To Meet Again at Ten O'Clock This Morning.

At the conclusion of this address Senator Foraker announced the name of the secretary of the convention, John R. Malloy, and his assistants; also the name of Chief Sergeant-at-Arms Fields and his assistants.

General Charles Dick of the Nineteenth district, offered resolutions providing for temporary rules for the convention. The rules provided that all resolutions presented to the convention should be referred to the resolutions committee without reading, and without debate; they also provided that the roll of counties should be called in alphabetical order. The resolutions were adopted.

Reports were then received from the various delegations on the selection of members of the convention committees and of the state central committee. Secretary Malloy announced the meeting places for the several convention committees, and on the motion of Congressman W. P. Shattuc of Cincinnati the convention adjourned until this morning at 10 o'clock.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS.

Are Held at 2:30 O'Clock Before Opening of Convention.

The contests for state committeemen resulted in what is called a unanimous victory for the Hanna men, which include the friends of Governor Nash and others. The result assured the re-election of Congressman Dick as chairman of the state executive committee.

When the delegates met at 2:30 p. m. by congressional districts the Hanna men swept everything in the 21 districts. In the Thirteenth district Charles Foster, ex-secretary of the treasury, ex-governor, ex-congressman and for many years a delegate-at-large to national conventions, was defeated for member of the state central committee because of his opposition to Senator Hanna.

Harry N. Quigley of Marion was named on the resolutions committee in this district. The delegates concluded that a young man could serve the interests of the party better than ex-Governor Foster, who sought the place.

Ex-Governor Bushnell had been elected as a delegate and had been made chairman of the Clark county delegation, but at the meeting of the delegates of his district it was informally announced that he would not attend the convention. His friends gave some very pointed reasons for his absence. After his defeat Charles Foster vehemently addressed the delegates of his district on cliques and intrigues and on the dangers of "local imperialism."

While the Hanna men captured all the committees, they gave special attention to the committee on credentials as well as to the state committee, so that none of the Daugherty contesting delegates could be seated. The Hanna men have never before been able to control the party organization in the Columbus district, but although Daugherty made a personal appeal in a strong speech at the meeting of the Twelfth district the Hanna men secured everything. It was thought after the Cuyahoga county convention in Cleveland last week that Senator Hanna would not get the solid support of his home delegation, but he secured the state committeemen in the Twentieth and Twenty-first districts, and those districts for other places in the organization of the convention were no exception to the rule. In the Seventh district, the home of Harry M. Daugherty, a strong effort was made to postpone the selection of committeemen till after the committee on credentials reported, but the appeals of the Daugherty men were ignored. Mr. Daugherty made a strong speech protesting against the proceedings.

The committee on credentials approved of the action of the state central committee and seated the Marchand delegation instead of Daugherty delegates from Fayette county. Harry M. Daugherty, known as the anti-Hanna leader, and who was a candidate for the gubernatorial nomination two years ago, made a strong appeal and afterward entered a vigorous protest against the proceedings of both the state central committee and the committee on credentials.

THE BIG ONES

Get Together and Select Nippert To Succeed Caldwell.

Lieutenant Governor Caldwell created quite a stir by announcing that he would not be a candidate for renomination. This ended the conferences that had been in almost continuous sessions. The representatives of the brewers express their displeasure at what they call the enforced retirement of Caldwell, and the recent defeat of Senator Sieber and others for renomination, while the author of the Clark local option law has been renominated in Columbus for representative. When Caldwell declined renomination, George B. Cox, chairman of the Hamilton county delegation, suggested State Senator Carl L. Nippert of Cincinnati to a conference of the leaders, and there was now no doubt but that Senator Nippert would be nominated for lieutenant governor. Nippert was formerly principal of schools at Cincinnati and afterward police prosecutor. He is referred to as one of the few Ohioans who declined a federal appointment. President McKinley offered him a consulate, which he declined.

Baker Is Happy.

Columbus, O., June 25.—Supt. P. A. Baker of the Ohio anti-saloon league feels elated over Caldwell being forced out of the race for lieutenant governor. When asked what about Nippert, Baker said: "He is satisfactory. Yesterday he was against the Clark local option law, but he was more reluctant in his opposition than many other opponents. Here is the anti-saloon league's record up to date:

"Renominated Representative Thomas Clark, author of the local option bill of two years ago; defeated in Akron district for renomination Senator Sieber, one of the leaders in killing of the Clark bill, and defeated him with ex-Representative Harris, who was the author of the temperance measures during his terms in the house; and last they have shelved Caldwell."

Mena, Ark., June 25.—William Wyley, known to many people as William Allen, an old farmer, has been arrested by Texas officers on a charge of committing murder 22 years ago at Mount Vernon, Tex.

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BY A HEAVY HAND

Secretary Hay Stricken Down by Unexpected Blow.

ILL FATE OF HIS SON, ADELBERT.

In the Zenith of Young Manhood His Career Is Brought to a Tragic Close. Fell From a Third Story Window to Instant Death—Soon to Have Entered the Service of the President.

New Haven, Conn., June 21.—Hon. John Hay, secretary of state, worn by the trip from Washington to New Haven and nearly prostrated by grief at the untimely end of his eldest son, Adelbert S. Hay, reached this city accompanied by his secretary, Mr. Whitney, and was met at the station by R. L. McDuffy of New York city and Charles Wade of Cleveland.

The secretary with his party immediately entered a carriage and was driven to the residence of Seth Mosely. In the drawing room of the house reposed the remains of the dead son. In the presence of the dead, Colonel Hay utterly collapsed, and prostrated by his grief took to his bed. Dr. Sam-

ADELBERT S. HAY.

uel D. Gilbert was summoned and administered to the patient. Scarcely more than an hour passed before Miss Helen Hay, the secretary's daughter, was at her father's bedside. Meanwhile there gathered at the Mosely residence other mourners for the dead. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wade of Cleveland, who are in the harbor on their yacht, were the first of the more distant relatives to arrive. R. L. McDuffy of New York city, another relative, received the news in Cambridge, where he had been in attendance on the Harvard commencement exercises of last week. Miss Alice Hay hastened from Newbury and reached New Haven this morning. Clarence Hay, the younger son, arrived from Simsbury, Conn., where he has been at school.

Adelbert fell from a third story window of the New Haven House, where he was stopping, and was instantly killed. A laborer on the street saw him fall and he was given immediate attention, but was dead before he was carried into the hotel.

An extended public career was scarcely possible for one of his years, yet in the short time that elapsed between his graduation from Yale and his death he had achieved wide reputation. Upon his return from a trip to the Philippines he was appointed consul at Pretoria to succeed Consul Macrum, who resigned. The Boers received him with suspicion, knowing of his residence in England when his father was ambassador at London. But this he dispelled and in the end the Boers learned to trust him and they showed their gratitude for many kindly offices young Hay performed for their sick and wounded comrades on the other side of the lines. On the other hand the British prisoners who filled the Boer places of detention in the early stages of the war owed many necessities and many little luxuries to the American consul. He left South Africa last November and returned to the United States by way of London. Soon after reaching Washington he tendered his resignation as consul at Pretoria. It was an expensive post. In a year he spent his father's salary and his own.

Since his resignation Mr. Hay had entered into no regular employment, though he had devoted himself in part to assisting in the conduct of his father's personal business. However, he had been offered and had accepted the position of assistant secretary to the president, a place now held by Major Pruden, who has been made a paymaster in the United States army and is now under orders to report to the paymaster general Jan. 1, when Mr. Hay was to have succeeded him.

Adelbert Stone Hay was former consul of the United States in Pretoria, South Africa, and eldest son of Secretary of State John Hay. He was a graduate of Yale, class of '98, and his death occurred on the eve of the university commencement, which brought him here, and in which, by virtue of his class office, he would have been one of the leaders.

The full details of the accident will never be known. Mr. Hay had rooms at the New Haven House for commencement week. It is generally supposed, however, that after going to his room he went to the window for air, and, sitting on the sill he fell asleep and overbalancing fell to the pavement, a distance of 60 feet.

Young Hay was one of the vanguard of academic class of Yale '98. He had come to his old college town as a member of his class triennial committee, and arrived early to assist his colleagues on the committee in preparing for the festivities of commencement week in general and for th eclass supper in particular.

ENRICHED BY KEW GARDEN.

London Botanical Collection Gives New York's Garden Fine Specimens.

The largest single accession ever received at the New York Botanical garden is now being received, says the New York Journal. It consists of 3,000 specimens given by the management of the famous Kew Botanical garden in London and is the result primarily of an arrangement effected by Director in Chief N. L. Britton and carried out by Head Gardener George V. Nash, who has just returned from England. Sir William Dyer, director at Kew, gave Mr. Nash every possible assistance in making selections and explained many administrative features in person.

The first of three shipments from Kew has been received and is being set out. It includes 500 shrubs, trees and vines, 150 succulents and 500 herbaceous plants. In the total number of new plants the herbaceous department will be increased by 1,000, many of these being alpines, and 1,000 packets of seeds were received from this department alone.

Three hundred and fifty species were selected from the arboretum, including vines and shrubs, and 300 packages of seed were secured. A great number of succulents were obtained in the greenhouses, of which a number are now installed in house No. 5. South African forms are richly represented.

Of tropical and temperate ferns, 225 plants have been received, and in addition the sports of 50 other species. In the addition to the greenhouses now going up special quarters will be provided for ferns, in which event a large number of species may be expected from the same source. Forty-five kinds of palms will also be obtained.

The Kew collection of aroids is very rich, and many duplicates are promised, including anthuriums, caladiums and dieffenbachias. Begonias, Cape heaths and mesembryanthemums will also yield duplicates for the benefit of New York flower lovers.

VANDERBILT'S IDLE HOUR.

Palatial Features of His New Country Home on Long Island.

W. K. Vanderbilt's new country house, Idle Hour, at Oakdale, N. Y., is now virtually completed despite the delay caused by strikes some time ago, says the New York Post. The houses of alternate tiers of brick and Bluestone, with marble trimmings, and very little wood has been used in it. It is L shaped, with a frontage of 250 feet. In the angle is a court containing conservatories and fountains. The other two sides of the court are formed by cloisters connected with a palm garden built of steel and glass. The house has two entrances. The main entrance opens into a hall lined with pillars, each bearing brackets holding torches for lights.

The parlor is in the extreme south of the house and is finished in white and gold. The dining room has a ceiling of heavily quartered paneled oak and a fireplace of marble. In the banquet room is a large pipe organ. On the third floor is a handball court. Mr. Vanderbilt's suit and 18 guest chambers are on the second floor. The third floor is exclusively for servants. In the basement are the wine cellars, kitchen, pantries, silver safe, manservants' quarters and servants' dining room. There is a broad terrace before the house, with marble and granite steps leading down into the river.

FAVORS LABOR UNIONS.

Colorado Mining Millionaire Applies For Membership in One.

Winfield Scott Stratton, who has reinvested $10,000,000 in buying and developing Cripple Creek mines, has applied for membership in the Carpenters' union of Colorado Springs, says the New York Times.

"I was a humble carpenter myself once," he said in explanation, "and know what it is to work for $1 a day and oftentimes couldn't even get that. Unions are elevating. They increase the respect of labor, compel the respect of employers and enable the union man to get wages that will educate his children and fit them for higher and more remunerative walks of life.

"I am spending $50,000 a month developing mining property, from which I will not take out a cent to ore until the full value of the territory is explored, and every cent of that money goes to union labor. I am paying $3 to $5 a day when I could hire men for half that price, but it would not be profitable nor right for a former workingman to take advantage of the necessities of his fellow men."

Stonewall Jackson Dispatch Found.

Mrs. Jacob Dellinger found among some old papers in a trunk at her home near Williamsport, Md., a copy of the last dispatch written by Stonewall Jackson to General Lee before the battle of Chancellorsville, says a Hagerstown dispatch to the New York Tribune. The dispatch is dated May 2, 1863, at 3 o'clock p. m., and states that the enemy has made a stand at Chancellorsville and expresses the belief that a "kind Providence will bless us with success." The dispatch is signed "T. J. Jackson." It is supposed that the paper was left at Mr. Dellinger's house, which was occupied as a hospital in the war, by a Confederate soldier.

Finland Another Poland.

Apparently the fate of Finland is sealed. "In a few years her identity will be lost in the unswerving flood of Muscovite civilization, her institutions, her national life, her social and political attributes things of the past." And the deplorable thing about it, says the New York Times, will be that Russia, having learned no lesson from her rise, will be oblivious to the mortal of her fall.

FAITH BUILDS A CHURCH

Stone Chapel Being Erected by the Pentecost Band.

DEPEND WHOLLY UPON PRAYER.

Remarkable Confidence of the Band Finds Reward in Extensive Contributions to the Edifice Now Building in Indianapolis Which Is to Be Their Headquarters.

A massive stone building 50 by 70 feet and 25 feet high, with another structure to the rear 50 by 30 feet, two stories high and to contain 19 rooms, is being erected on North New Jersey street between Ohio and New York streets through the prayers of 40 persons in Indianapolis and bands of the same organization which are praying in various places in Indiana, Illinois and Ohio.

The rear structure is nearly completed, and the chapel in front is well under way, while enough stone is now on the ground to carry out the work, says the Chicago Record Herald. Not a particle of the stone was paid for, but did the transportation from the Bedford stone quarries cost the little band of workers a cent, and it is being hewn and placed in position also without the expenditure of money. Three men and a boy are at work with tools furnished by the building, and when asked how they were progressing one of them replied:

"Oh, we get along all right. The workers are praying this session out, and they will get everything they pray for. Nobody gets any salary. Nobody has anything except it comes by prayer."

The work has been undertaken by the Pentecost band and is directly in charge of Rev. Thomas Nelson, who is the minister of the little flock. They felt that a mission was necessary and started out to pray for it. Some of the band thought a frame church with a frame annex for living rooms for members of the band was about all they should pray for, but Mr. Nelson declared that God could give them stone just as easy as wood, and experience has demonstrated that his faith was not in vain.

They began at first to pray for money to buy a lot, and it was but a short time before they were able to make the first payment on the site on New Jersey street, which cost $11,000. A stone dealer at Bedford heard of the undertaking, and the members say that God put it into his heart to offer them the necessary stone. Then the railroads offered to haul it for them, and the excavations were made by members, with Rev. Mr. Nelson leading the workers, and when the stone arrived they had money on hand, which came through prayer, to have it hauled from the railroad tracks to the site of the proposed building.

But before the work was begun the Pentecost bands were sent out and gathered recruits here and there, subdivided into other bands and gathered more recruits and subdivided again. The building being erected at Indianapolis is to be their headquarters, their earthly home, as it were, and provision is being made in the structure on the rear of the lot for 19 living rooms for their accommodation. Money comes in every day and is being put aside for the furnishing and to buy such materials as are not given to them.

There are three stonemasons in the band, and the work of erecting the building is being done largely by them, with other members as helpers. As the stonemasons are dependent upon their work for a living, they drop out from time to time for a few days and then come back and resume their work on the building. It is hoped to complete the chapel by winter, but one of the workmen intimated that it might require more time to complete all the work.

The band seems to have the greatest confidence in the ultimate success of the scheme and the increase of the band so it will need the large chapel for its services. But from the lays to the men who are at work on the building there is the most implicit reliance on the Lord to carry it on. When some doubt of the latter proposition was expressed, one of the workmen replied:

"Oh, you don't know whom we're working for."

CHEERFUL IN OLD AGE.

Widow of Jefferson Davis "Happy in Reading Eulogies on Him."

H. H. Park, state treasurer of Georgia, has received a letter from the widow of Jefferson Davis in which she speaks feelingly of the coming infirmities of old age, says a special from Atlanta to the New York Times. Mr. Park, who is a friend of the family, says the letter is remarkable cheerful for one who has so much to contend with. Mrs. Davis says:

"How inevitable life rolls unperceptibly onward to the inevitable and natural end of all mankind. My health has failed a good deal of late, but I never look sick, and every one tells me how well I am. I suppose on the Christian Science plan. I expect to spend the winter in New Orleans, for I have many little matters to close up before I go to render an account of deeds done in the body. * * * I am really happy in reading the notices of Mr. Davis' birthday and the eulogies on him."

Revolution in Shipbuilding.

Denny Bros. of Dumbarton recently launched the steamer King Edward, which is destined for Newcastle and passenger traffic, says a special cablegram from Glasgow to the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. She is fitted with turbine engines similar to those of the torpedo boat destroyer Viper. She is said to be the fastest vessel afloat, and Mr. Parsons, the inventor of these engines, is confident of the extension of the principle and that it will succeed even eventually on Atlantic liners. The King Edward is equipped with three turbine engines, working three independent shafts and five small screws. Altogether they have more purchase on the water than those of the usual kind. Large reversing motors are provided, and it is estimated that the vessel will have a steam and speed of 17 knots an hour. The engines are of 4,000 horsepower.

He Deems.

"What does the man next door do?" asked the assessor. "There's nobody at home."

"My husband says he's a bureau drawer. He sits in one of the city departments and draws a salary."—Philadelphia Times.

Automobiles Slow Compared to It.

George Washington's family coach has at last been presented to the Ladies' Union of America and will be placed on exhibition at Mount Vernon. All the automobiles in creation, says the Boston Globe, will never succeed in overshadowing it.

BREWER'S FIRST FEE.

Supreme Court Justice Received Only $2 For the Case.

STORY OF AN OLD TIME FRIEND.

Reminiscences of the Jurist's Early Life in Leavenworth, Kan., When Struggling For an Existence in His Profession Recalled by an Old Pioneer Route Railway Agent.

The second marriage of Justice D. J. Brewer of the United States supreme court to Miss Mott of Vermont has awakened a deep interest in Leavenworth, Kan., where Justice Brewer lived nearly all the time of his first married life, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. The domestic life of Justice Brewer was a very happy one while in Leavenworth, although he did not have $10,000 a year income to start on. During his early married life, when he had a wife and baby to support and was waiting for cases as a young lawyer, he had serious matters to think about.

Justice Brewer did not get his first legal case, which only netted him a $2 fee, until after he was married. Henry Dutton, an old pioneer route agent on the Leavenworth, Kansas and Western road, brought Justice Brewer his first case, and in speaking of it he said:

"I brought Judge Brewer his first case when he started in his career as a judge. It was his first case of any kind after he became a lawyer. Judge Brewer was not doing much in the way of making money in those days. He had been teaching school and acting as assistant to the school superintendent in Leavenworth while he read law. He was among a large number of young lawyers in Leavenworth at that time, and they did nothing but wait for business.

"He was having a long, tedious wait. Judge Brewer became friendly with Marshal J. L. McDowell, Lincoln's United States marshal for Kansas, and Marshal McDowell had Judge Williams appoint the young attorney a United States commissioner. There were a number of United States commissioners in Leavenworth then. Judge A. D. Castleman and Judge John Gray were among the number. Their making depended upon the cases they secured, mainly through the friendship of Marshal McDowell and his deputies. It was just about the same as where there are a number of justices of the peace and the one the others favor gets the business.

"I was a deputy United States marshal and Marshal McDowell told me to throw a good share of the commissioner business to Judge Brewer. The new internal revenue law went into effect about this time, and we made many arrests, as the people knew but little about its provisions. Complaint came in of a man selling whisky in violation of the revenue law at Kickapoo, and I called at Judge Brewer's home late at night to get a warrant.

"Judge Brewer was sick in bed, but he was mighty well pleased. His wife sat by a little table and wrote the warrant as Judge Brewer told her word for word. It was his first warrant or writ of any kind, and he was very particular. He was prostrated up in bed by his wife to sign the warrant. They had a baby at that time, and I helped keep it quiet.

"The man was arrested and brought to be for the next morning. It was his first offense, and as he did not know that he was breaking the law he was allowed to go free. Judge Robert Crozier, then United States attorney, and Marshal McDowell knocked off their fee, but I told the prisoner he would have to pay $5 commissioner's fee, and he complied. The judge was poor, and I wanted to help him. In a few days after this Judge Brewer was able to come down town, and he asked me what had become of the case, and I told him it had been dismissed, but I had remembered him and collected his fee, which I gave him.

"That was Judge Brewer's legal start. We all liked him and in the fall nominated him for county attorney, and he was elected. He was elected judge a couple of years later and has been a state or federal judge ever since.

"We have always been friendly since. I have not talked with Judge Brewer for a long time, but when he was appointed president of the Venezuelan commission I wrote him a letter congratulating him and sending old times and sent him my picture. He sent me the following answer:

[illegible]

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[illegible]

END OF WAR NOT IN SIGHT.

Captain Smith, Prominent South African, on Progress Against the Boers.

Among the passengers that arrived at New York on the Cunard liner Umbria from Liverpool the other day was Captain John H. Smith of Baden-Powell's mounted police of South Africa. He is on a five months' furlough and is in the United States on a flying visit to his sister, who is the wife of William Ross, a wealthy lumberman of Pensacola, Fla., says the New York Commercial Advertiser. Captain Smith has seen much service in South Africa and was for a time on the staff of General Baden Powell during the siege of Mafeking. Speaking of Mafeking, he said that during the latter end of the siege the beleaguered garrison was compelled to subsist on fried locusts and lucustbush and that 45 horses in all had to be killed in order to keep the garrison alive.

Regarding the war he said: "It is impossible to tell how long it will continue, for despite the energy and perseverance of our troops the enemy when attacked persists in the guerrilla tactics of breaking up into small bands and scattering over a wide area. Lord Kitchener fully realizes this situation and declines to exhaust his best troops in a will o' the wisp chase after bands of the enemy who are always on the run and with the sympathy of the local Dutch can easily evade our pursuit. The process of 'hustling,' however, goes on steadily, and against an enemy that refuses to stand and fight 'hustling' is perhaps the only effective offensive method."

WILL HUNT RARE BIRDS.

Yale Students to Make a Trip North in July.

Charles Arthur Moore, jr., of Brooklyn is preparing to make his third trip to the extreme northern regions, this time heading a party of nine Yale students, whose object, aside from that of pleasure, is to secure rare specimens of birds, says the New York Journal. Mr. Moore made his first trip to the northward with Explorer Peary in 1897, when Greely's old camp was visited. Last summer he visited Captain Bartlett, at Newfoundland, Peary's old skipper. It was while there the plan for the present outing was made.

This year's party will consist of Mr. Moore, Robert Rutherford McCormack of Chicago, son of the newly appointed ambassador to Austria; Raimond Dwight Ward of Albany, George A. Goss of Worcester, Stewart Hotchkiss of New Haven, William H. Peckham of New York, Harry Cox of Newark and Lindon Bates of Australia, all of Yale, and Harry Whitney, son of Stephen Whitney, of New Haven.

Mr. Moore will start north about July 6, and the party will assemble at Sydney, Cape Breton island, July 20. Here they will take the steamer Alberine, the largest of the fleet of sealers, and go up the Labrador coast, turning into Hudson strait by Cape Chudleigh and landing at the Eskimo villages. For sport they will shoot caribou, walrus, white bear and especially birds. After sailing in Hudson bay to Hopewell Narrows, they will land for a short time and will then start homeward, reaching New York about Oct. 1.

"Ben-Hur" in Greek.

General Lew Wallace's "Ben-Hur," which was recently issued in a new and illustrated edition called the Players' edition because of the novelty and interest which the scenes of the play lent to the illustrations, has also been the recipient of another compliment, which must be gratifying to the author, says Harper's Bulletin of Literary Gossip. "Ben-Hur," it appears, fell into the hands of a Greek scholar who, on his own confession, never reads novels, but who was so captivated by the great tale of the Messiah that he immediately made application to translate the book into modern Greek. This is now being done, and so the book makes its way, conquering new worlds for itself, in one language after another.

May Wear Shirt Waists In Court.

The judge of the circuit court of St. Louis said the other day, according to the New York World, that jurors, witnesses and attorneys will be permitted to wear shirt waists in court during the heated term.

NEGROES AND CHINESE.

Surprises Coming From Results of the New Census.

OF INTEREST TO SOCIOLOGISTS.

Shows That the Black Race Is Increasing in the South, While the Far West Is Losing Its Chinese—Some Popular Theories Likely to Be Exploded.

Few questions have attracted the attention of sociologists more than the drift way from the relative increase of the black and the white races in the south, says a Washington dispatch to the New York Post. By the census of 1890, which by comparison with that of 1870 offered the first real basis for a decisive study, the blacks seemed to be gaining in numbers much faster than the whites. This created considerable alarm. It was feared that in process of time the black race would outnumber the white or "Africanize" the south. Ten years later the census of 1900 gave a very different showing. The black race seemed on account of its lower death rate to be making less numerical progress than the white, and it was discovered that the sensational figures of ten years before might have been due in part at least to an inadequate count of the blacks in 1870. At all events the returns of 1900 served to quiet apprehension on the part of those who feared that the black race would eventually possess the land. But returns of this character from a single census were not sufficient to settle the question. Students of the problem have been looking forward eagerly to the count of 1910, whose findings are now in process of tabulation.

The figures for the races have already been made up for two southern states, Alabama and Arkansas. In them for the decade just closed the increase of the colored race was slightly greater than that of the whites. The difference, however, is so slight, running into the fraction of 1 per cent, that any definite conclusion as to the course of events will have to await fuller returns. If these states prove typical of the entire south, the conclusion reached in 1900 will have to be revised, and it seems likely that this will be the case. Arkansas is one of the states to which there has been considerable white immigration, and that the blacks should have kept up the ratio of increase in some what significant. It is probable that throughout the south the restored facilities of the negroes are improving, so that the death rate is not so startlingly large as it was in the earlier years of freedom.

Another interesting question which has provoked much discussion in the last ten years is the numerical status of the Chinese population. Labor agitators, bent on the extension of Chinese exclusion, have repeatedly alleged that through evasions of the law as many Chinese were now coming into this country as ever. They have held that all along the border, both Canadian and Mexican, the smuggling of Chinese was going on oftentimes by connivance with the immigration inspectors. The census will settle this question, and while the total number of Chinese in the country is not yet sufficiently known to set at rest all alarming reports on this subject, California find in 1900 nearly 72,000 Chinese. It has only about 10 per cent as many now. This clearly indicates that not only has the supply of new material been pretty effectively cut off, but that those who were there ten years ago have now scattered over the country at large. Connecticut, for example, has more than twice as many Chinamen as in 1900. Colorado, another western state, has less than half as many. The total number of Chinese in 1900, 107,000, will not, it is believed, be exceeded this time, but their diffusion will be most marked.

The Japanese, as was to have been expected, have increased rapidly, as much as tenfold in California alone, while in Washington state they have begun to form a considerable element of the population.

The proportion of foreign born people seems to have lowered in the east and increased in the west. Definite returns are not yet available, but they will be forthcoming in due course.

A Carnegie Story.

Mr. Carnegie evidently considers two millions a trifling matter. When Alexander Mackenzie of Edinburgh said the other day that if he took to golf he should live ten years longer, Mr. Carnegie said to him in the New York Commercial Advertiser: "If you can add ten years to my life, I'll give you a present of two millions." Mr. Carnegie said seriously: "Well, I compiled the table on reflection. I don't do that absolutely, but I'll tell you what I'll do. I'll play you for the two millions on your own green." Mr. Carnegie may still have this wager in mind's eye, for he plays golf surprisingly well, while Mr. Mackenzie is said to be playing to lower his own record as often as possible.

Suit of Mail For King Edward.

The historic suit of armor worn by the king's champion, who rode and equipped into Westminster hall, threw his gauntlet on the floor and challenged to mortal combat any one daring to dispute the king's right, was presented to King Edward at Marlborough House in London the other morning, says the New York Sun. The ceremony was performed at the coronation of Charles II. The suit (ten pounds) dated 1660, bearing the monogram of Charles II., was the gift of the city of Reading. The Duke of Marlborough, as spokesman of the party presenting, said:

TWO UNIVERSITY PRESIDENTS WHO ARE PROMINENT THIS WEEK.

This is a big week in the college world. The two great eastern universities, Harvard and Yale, hold their commencement exercises Wednesday, and many other colleges, east and west, close their doors for the long summer vacation about this time. Cambridge and New Haven are crowded with mothers and fathers who have traveled from all sections of the country to be present at the graduation of their sons, while alumni have gathered by the hundreds to revisit their alma mater.

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SEVERAL CHANGES

Will Be Made in the Assignment of the Teachers of the Local Public Schools.

MISS SARAH E. WEISMAN RESIGNS

Miss Emma Berndt is Elected a Teacher — Superintendent Frank Accepts the Position Offered Him. Superintendent Powell Makes a Report Covering Eleven Years.

A meeting of the board of education was held Monday evening with all members present.

The first business given attention was a report from the committee appointed at a former meeting to investigate the condition of the heating apparatus in each of the school buildings. The committee found the heaters and closets in need of attention and improvement will be made at once.

The call of all the committees was finished without producing any further business.

SUPERINTENDENT POWELL.

Submits a Report, Covering the Last Eleven Years.

Superintendent Arthur Powell, who was present, submitted his annual report and also a supplemental report covering the eleven years of his service in this city.

The report showed a total enrollment of 2,524 for 1901 as against an enrollment of 1,562 in 1891. The High school has an enrollment of 281 while but seventy-nine were enrolled in 1891.

A peculiar fact is that there have been more boys than girls in the elementary grades for several years past. An increase of 256 per cent. in the High school and forty-one per cent. in the elementary grades is noted for the last eleven years.

The growth of the High school is phenomenal. There is scarcely a city in the state that can present such a record. It is a matter of just pride with our citizens. The large number in the High school and the increasing number of our graduates that attend college show a growing interest among our people in higher education. The work in the High school the last year has been quite heavy for the teachers because of their attempt to do the teaching required by the revised courses with the same number of teachers we had before the adoption of the new courses and because of the increase in the High school enrollment. The employment of an additional teacher for next year should make the work in the High school much more pleasant.

You will certainly have to provide additional recitation rooms to accommodate the classes for there will be nearly three hundred pupils in the High school next year.

That drawing may be taught as it should a special drawing teacher ought to be employed. There is no educational need in Marion at this time so great as this. I am assured by men directing the work in the shops of this city that the lack of the knowledge of mechanical drawing is the great defect of the young people who seek employment with them. If a supervisor of drawing were employed the beginning of industrial education could easily be made.

If this prosperous city, noted for its manufacturing industries, keep pace with the progress of the times provision must soon be made for manual training or the managers of your shops will be compelled to seek elsewhere for the needed supply of skilled labor.

The time is at hand when the public schools must help make workmen in the trades as well as give intellectual training. I have long felt the truth of this statement and was more and more convinced of it by my attendance upon the meeting of the National Association of School Superintendents at Chicago last February. An industrial department will be a great thing for the Marion schools.

The most willing, the most faithful and the most skillful workers are generally the best paid ones.

Somehow hard work and drudgery become light in the presence of a good salary. I have not heard of any teachers being overpaid. I have known of a great many who were not paid one-half what they earned. In my opinion the principals of the several buildings of this city should be paid at least $15 more per month than they are. If this were done more could rightly be expected of them in regard to management of the schools and the superintendent would have more time for directing in methods and helping inexperienced teachers. Principals in the town in which I am to work next year are paid from $150 to $300 per year more than other teachers of the same grade.

Educational work is progressive. A person may be a good teacher today, and unless she does professional reading, attends institutes, and makes an effort to keep up with the times, in a short period she will become a mere mechanical worker, lacking the true spirit of the teacher. With this thought in mind, a systematic course of reading and study was arranged and followed by our corps of teachers the last year. It embraced work in pedagogy, literature, art and current history. Meetings were held once a month, at which the subjects studied were discussed by the teachers. Much profit was derived from this study.

The two kindergartens established last September have been a success, although there was a great amount of sickness last year among the little ones, and some interference by the change of directors in the middle of the year. I have no doubt that in another year the advantages of the kindergarten will be better understood and that a larger number of children will attend. In my opinion at least two more kindergartens should be established.

I desire to give my hearty endorsement to the movement to hold mothers' meetings. I am quite positive of the benefit to the High school year before last resulting from the mothers' meetings. The benefits were apparent this year. One very desirable result was attained—a better understanding of what pupils must do while in school. The Marion Mothers' Kindergarten association, recently organized, can accomplish great good if the members will only be in earnest and do their duty.

To the friends who have so loyally aided me in accomplishing the work I have done in Marion, I tender my sincere thanks. Respectfully,

Arthur Powell.

MR. H. L. FRANK

Accepts the Position of Superintendent of the Local Schools.

A letter of acceptance was received from H. L. Frank, the newly-elected superintendent.

Miss Sarah E. Weisman tendered her resignation as a teacher in the schools and stated in the letter, accompanying her resignation, that she had accepted a position in the schools at Spokane Falls, Washington.

Miss Emma Berndt was elected a teacher in the schools and a shifting of teachers will follow. Miss Weisman's resignation and Miss Berndt's election, but the changes were not announced Monday evening.

The use of the High school building for the county institute to be held during the third week in August was granted those having the preliminary arrangements in charge.

At the conclusion of the meeting a fine set of resolutions expressing commendation of ex-Superintendent Arthur Powell, as a man and instructor, and appreciation of his services in Marion were adopted.

Whereas, Professor Arthur Powell, who has so creditably filled the position of superintendent of the Marion public schools for the past eleven years has tendered to this board his resignation, be it

Resolved, That we recognize Prof. Powell as a man of splendid educational attainments, of fine executive ability and of high christian character;

Resolved, That we desire to express our gratitude for his efficient work in bringing our schools to their present high position, and desire to recognize that this result had been brought about by his advanced ideas along educational lines.

Resolved, That this board has always found Prof. Powell a conscientious, courteous, christian gentleman, honest and outspoken in what he regarded to be for the best interest of our schools and ever ready to render assistance to his teachers in their work.

Resolved, That the best wishes of the Marion board of education go with Prof. Powell to his new field of labor, and it is hoped that his work will continue to be as pleasant and successful as it has been in Marion.

U. K. Guthery,
W. H. Schaffner,
John J. Crawley,
Charles C. Fisher,
W. B. Spaulding,
Busby P. Sweney.

PYTHIAN KNIGHTS

Assemble at the Castle Hall of Marion Lodge, No. 402, Sunday Afternoon

FOR THEIR MEMORIAL EXERCISES

The Address of the Afternoon is Made by Rev. A. Snider of the United Brethren Church—Services at the Hall Are Followed by the Decoration of Graves.

The annual memorial services of the Knights of Pythias were held Sunday afternoon at the castle hall of Marion Lodge, No. 402, in the Cummin Memorial block and at Marion cemetery. Both Canby and Marion lodges celebrated the occasion.

The services were exceedingly well attended. Nearly all who assembled at the hall went to the cemetery as the weather was propitious and the services so beautiful that they felt impelled to witness the close of the ceremonies by which the Pythians honored their departed brethren.

The ceremonies at the hall opened with the Pythian ode which was sung by the lodge. The invocation was pronounced by Rev. A. Snider, pastor of the United Brethren church. This was followed by the memorial hymn, sung by the Mendelssohn quartet, composed of Mrs. J. H. Criswell, Mrs. Kowalke, Miss Clara Kowalke and Miss Abigail Gast. The accompanist was Mr. William Kinnear.

The roster of the departed knights was read by J. Wilbur Jacoby. Three knights have died during the year. They are Messrs. Edward Evans and F. S. Adams of Marion Lodge and Mr. Walter L. Hood of Canby lodge. Only the latter named is interred in this city, the others resting in Columbus and Urbana cemeteries, respectively.

After another selection by the quartet, the memorial address was delivered by Rev. A. Snider. The minister took for his text Lamentations 3:20: "My soul hath them still in remembrance, and is humbled in me."

Mr. Snider talked very entertainingly on this remembrance being the sublimest idea prevailing among secret society orders, and especially among the Knights of Pythias. The relatives and brethren of the departed must not think so much of the sadness of their losses, but rather on the brighter side; that which says that they are in a brighter and better world than this.

The speaker also discoursed on the duties of brotherhood; how each should help one another. Brotherhood in a secret society also had the effect of building up one's character. All should strive towards a higher and nobler manhood, and make of himself a manly man. He referred to the love which existed between Damon and Pythias as a type of that which should be felt between knights of the Pytalan order. Mr. Snider, in addition, described the advantages of brotherhood to a stranger in a strange land. We all should be helpful at all times was the sum and substance of this part of his address.

Following the address the knights formed and marched to Marion cemetery where the second part of the exercises was held. The knights paid a tribute of flowers to their deceased brethren. They passed the graves of the twenty-two members of the organizations who rest in Marion cemetery and, as each marched by, he dropped a flower on a grave.

The flower ceremony completed, the knights reassembled and formed a triangle near the center of the cemetery. Rev. Mr. Snider made a few closing remarks. He spoke feelingly of the dead, who are in their last sleep and reminded the knights that it is the end to which all must come ultimately.

The assembled knights then sang the Pythian ode, the exercises closing with the benediction by Mr. Snider.

The grand marshal of Sunday's ceremonies was Colonel W. C. Rapp. The decoration committee was composed of Messrs. John Schneider, G. W. McKinley, H. C. Gillet and Cicero Zachman. The reception committee at the hall included Messrs. W. J. Gordon, A. J. Myers, Samuel Cressap, Loring J. Smith, Charles Conley and Dert Sprague.

ST. JOHN'S DAY

Is Celebrated by LaRue Lodge, No. 463, F. and A. M.

LaRue Lodge, No. 463, F. and A. M., celebrated St. John's day with appropriate exercises at the M. E. church Sunday morning. Rev. J. M. Newton delivered a fine address which was heard by a large congregation. About forty members of the order were in attendance. In addition to the address a beautiful song service was enjo

STORM IS HEAVY

That of Monday Evening Results in Much Damage in This City and Vicinity.

A NEW HOUSE IS BLOWN DOWN

In the West End of the City—Barn of Joseph Blow Is Struck by Lightning Resulting in a Loss of a Thousand Dollars—Many Small Buildings Wrecked.

The second heavy storm of the week struck this city about 7 o'clock Monday evening and did much damage about the city.

A new house on Silver street which Bain Bros. had almost ready for the interior work, was blown down during the storm of Monday evening. The wind was very heavy in that quarter of the city, and a large number of smaller buildings were overturned or wrecked.

A barn on the Joseph Blow estate in Grand township was struck by lightning during the storm of Monday evening and was burned to the ground. The total loss on building and contents will probably reach one thousand dollars.

The rain and wind in that part of the county was terrible, while the electrical display was a wonderful one.

During the early storm the electric light wires suffered in several localities, a number being burnt out. The street car company was also a sufferer. The motors became water soaked, and three of them burned out.

From an Ohio Minister.

I have used Dr. Warner's White Wine of Tar Syrup for sore throat, weak lungs, coughs, colds, and for any diseases of the kind it surpasses all other remedies. With many thanks to the doctor for his valuable remedy, I remain.

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TELEGRAPH PICK-UPS.

City of Mexico—News reached this city Monday of the discovery of rich placer gold mines in Oaxaca, near the city of that name.

Phoenix, Ariz.—The Wallapai Indians threaten serious trouble in Northern Arizona on account of the killing of one of their number in Kingman. All-night powwows are being held. The young chiefs are trying to incite the warriors to rise.

Tampa, Fla.—The cigar makers are fomenting another strike, and the manufacturers are apprehensive over the losses resulting. Several of the large concerns say they will remove their shops if the frequent strike troubles are not stopped.

St. Joseph, Mo.—W. B. Bradbury, forty-five, a traveling salesman for a Utica, New York, concern, died from the effect of the heat yesterday on a Burlington train between here and Kansas City. The body is at the morgue here.

Philadelphia—Wm. Jordan, aged twenty-five, this morning went to the furnished room of Mrs. Margaret Kitsen, aged twenty-two, in the absence of her husband, shot her three times, then killed himself with the pistol. Jealousy is supposed to be the motive. Mrs. Kitsen may recover.

Hundreds of lives saved every year by having Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil in the house just when it is needed. Cures croup, heals burns, cuts, wounds of every sort.

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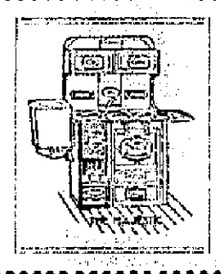

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PRIVATE AND SEXUAL DISEASES.—A perfect cure guaranteed in all curable cases. Lost Manhood, Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Weakness, Effects of Youthful Indiscretion and Sexual Excesses, Nervous Debility, Exhausted Vitality, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, Loss of Memory and Energy, Impotency, etc., quickly and permanently cured by an original treatment. Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, Gleet, Stricture, Hydrocele, and Varicocele cured in the shortest possible time, without the use of mercury or hindrance from business. Curable cases guaranteed when others have failed. Low charges; consultation free.
The France System of Local Treatment with Medicated Pads for Men is positively the most complete and successful known for Varicocele and Stricture, also weak and undeveloped organs.
IMPORTANT TO LADIES.—After years of experience, there has been discovered the greatest cure known for all diseases peculiar to the sex. Female diseases positively cured by a new method. The cure is effected by home treatment. Entirely harmless and easily applied. Consultation and correspondence free and strictly confidential.
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EXPLORER BALDWIN AND THE SHIP IN WHICH HE SAILS FOR THE NORTH POLE.

Some time within the next few days Explorer Evelyn B. Baldwin will sail from Tromso, Norway, bound for the north pole in command of the best equipped expedition which America has sent to the arctics in recent years. He has two ships, of which the America, a staunch whaler, is the larger. Among the members of the expedition, who recently gathered at Dundee, Scotland, are several well known scientists. Mr. Baldwin means to reach the pole itself and will be satisfied with nothing less.

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Mr. J. F. White, No. 242 Ballentine Ave., is appointed agent at Marion for the sale of the Celebrated McFarland Uniina Capsule. This is the most wonderful medicine down to the present age. this world has ever known. There are more cases credited to this famous vegetable compound than to any other proprietory medicine known to man. They cure the liver; they cure the stomach; they cure the kidneys; they cure nervousness; they cure rheumatism; they cure constipation and headaches, or all forms, because they cleanse the blood most perfectly. Mr. White himself has been cured of one of the most severe cases of inflammatory rheumatism by this medicine and can tell you of hundreds they have cured of some of the above complaints.
Prepared by Dr. K. McFarland,
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Eureka Harness Oil
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Give Your Horse a Chance!

AN ALL DAY AFFAIR

Is Enjoyed by the Free Baptists at Their Church Friday and Friday Night.

PART OF PROGRAM IS REPEATED

A Feature Is a Paper by Mrs. E. Durfee, Who Gives, in Short Form, a History of the Local Congregation and Tells Many Incidents More or Less Amusing.

The reunion exercises given at the Free Baptist church, Friday afternoon and evening, were quite largely attended, regardless of the threatening weather, and those present were delightfully entertained.

The church was beautifully decorated with potted plants and bloom, and the reception committee neglected no opportunity to make the occasion a reunion in spirit as well as in name. Everything possible to the comfort and enjoyment of those present was given careful attention, while the numbers on the program were of an instructive as well as an entertaining character.

The exercises were opened with vocal and instrumental music, followed by devotional exercises, and the singing of a hymn by the congregation.

Rev. George E. Barnard delivered a short address, in which he expressed appreciation of the large attendance, and gave a most cordial greeting. Rev. Mr. Barnard did not forget the absent ones, those whom circumstances and distance separated from the happy occasion, and they were mentioned kindly and affectionately.

The roll of the church was called by Mr. Howard Bolander, after which Mrs. Genevra Johnstone-Bishop sang "The Ninety and Nine," with all the power and beauty and tenderness which the sweet voiced singer has at her command.

A paper prepared by Mrs. E. Durfee on the church history was read by Mrs. J. C. Johnstone, and was as follows:

FREE BAPTIST CHURCH.

Its History as Gleaned by Mrs. E. Durfee of This City.

The Free Baptists began their existence as a denomination in Marion, Ohio, about the year 1841. Isaac Hotson, a traveling Baptist preacher, held the first meeting in the country in Jacob Utah's barn. Here the church was organized, and services were held until a house of worship was built. The preachers during this time were: Elders Dotson, Dudley and George Baker.

The land and all the timber for the structure were donated by Jacob Utah. The brethren of the church, Adam Sorrick, Jacob Snyder, Hezekiah Gordan and George Baker and sons, donated their labor from the cutting down of the trees to the completion of the building. The location was a short distance east of the Nathan Peters home, now owned and occupied by E. Bright Durfee on Mt. Vernon avenue. At that time the denominational name was Free Will Baptist or Free Willers. By recent act of the general conference the word "Will" has been dropped.

In time it became desirable to establish the church nearer the town. Elnin Vining from Delaware was engaged to move the building, which, though small and plain, was very strongly built. So, with the assistance of the brethren, the building was drawn to Vine street, to a plot of land originally owned by Elder Baker, the founder of the town, but as the records show, deeded by him to George Baker, who represented the church, October 10, 1850. Here it was still used as a meeting house until the increasing membership outgrew its capacity. The ministers, who presided here in turn were: Elders George Baker and S. D. Bates. Preachers were, as a mark of respect styled "Elders" in those early days.

The first choir was organized by Philip Phillips. It was made up of E. Gil Allen, Uncle Charley Baker, Benj. J. Camp, Dr. Herrick, Patty Boyd, Sue Boyd, Princess Baker and Antonia and Electa Griswold. Allen Baker, the leader, always rapped with the tuning fork to obtain the pitch of the tune. When an organ was obtained, Mary Ann Baker served as organist. Two daughters of Elder George Baker plighted their marriage vows in this humble place—Lydia Ann Baker to Wm. Clark and Louisa to J. C. Johnstone.

The old building still stands, and is occupied now as a dwelling by Benton Runyan.

In the year 1855 the present building on east Center street was built and dedicated. Its cost was $5,000. This, it will be remembered, was in the time of the civil war, when money had an inflated value. Rev. S. D. Bates was mainly instrumental in devising, raising money and pushing through to completion this new edifice. The two most liberal contributors were Lemuel Fite and John P. Smith, each donating $1,000.

The deacons in earlier years were Hezekiah Gordon, J. A. Snyder, Fred Grim, John Fite and Noble Tavener. All but one of these good men have ceased from their labors, and entered into their rest.

No one, who attended meetings in the little old church, ever can or ever desires to forget Father George Baker and his peculiar style of exorting. As age drew on, this venerable man was affectionately called "Father" by saint and sinner, alike. The whole community paid respect to his unstained honesty in word and works. He generally addressed his hearers as "children." If there was hesitation in the covenant or prayer meetings, he would say, "If you don't talk children, I shall sing," and pacing back and forth, with hands clasped behind him, he would sing some glorious, triumphant hymn. The magnetism of the melody usually dispelled indifference, and woke a new interest in things divine. This, also, was a favorite expression: "Children, God calls us his witnesses. What is a witness good for if he don't testify?"

Rev. S. D. Bates was an untiring worker. He added to his small salary for years by filling county appointments. To do this, it often required his unyielding perseverance to travel through bleak storms and over almost impassable, muddy roads. He possessed great power of self-control. This was strikingly illustrated during his term as pastor. On one deplorable morning, when the sermon was well under way, a sudden, choking and pounding was heard in the direction of the choir. A child playing with a large copper cent had partially swallowed it, and the mother was using vigorous measures to dislodge it. The communion soon settled down, when suddenly an aged brother, who always sat on the front seat, feeble with the infirmities of age, fell asleep, and dropped forward on to the floor. There was a great deal of confusion in lifting him and restoring him to his seat, but it was nothing to the final disaster of the morning.

The weather being warm, all doors and windows were open. Slowly and stealthily the two estrays limps, a cat meandered up one aisle, and at the same time a dog up the other, and met directly in front of the pulpit. The manner was as methodical as though arranged by arrangement. Their attitude became at once belligerent, and immediately a disturbance ensued. The horror-stricken deacons rushed forward. One attempted to catch the cat but she left without assistance. Another seized the dog, and in his excitement and desire for immediate quiet, he went to the window and dropped the struggling canine. Tradition says the dog was the property of the Methodist minister, who was at that time preaching unconsciously over the way.

Through it all Mr. Bates never faltered. Not a feature of his face relaxed. It was noticed, however, by his hearers, that his sermon was shorn of all extras and applications, and brought to an early close. But it was a mighty strain on the composure and self-possession of his congregation. As the people were passing out, he remarked to a friend, "Well, the devil had things all his own way this morning."

Mr. Bates served the church as pastor nineteen years. He was followed by Revs. Moses Parsons, Jones, Patch, Oscar Baker, Waldron, Miner, Hale, Zell, Martin and George E. Barnard, the present pastor.

The membership now stands at 329, with a Sunday-school of 250 members.

The growth of the church has been slow. This possibly is owing by a measure to two churches of Baptist belief coming into being in the city since the establishment of the Free Baptist.

Formerly the choir occupied the alcove in the south part of the church. In the early years, when the church was new, Mrs. Genevra Johnstone-Bishop sang in her girlhood days. Also Alice Pettit, Hattie Hobbins, Mrs. Carpenter, Vina Sarles, Jennie Jameson, E. G. Allen, Dr. E. C. Throckmorton, John Stall, Wm. Van Oston and J. J. Crawley. Others, from time to time, rendered acceptable service.

The organists during these years were Mrs. Mary Anne Allen and Mrs. Eliza Throckmorton. Memory often recalls the melodies then rendered by what was then, perhaps, the best choir in town. In the hearts of the older members are still heard the echo of the beautiful anthems, "Consider the Lilies" and "Daughter of Zion, Awake from Thy Slumbers."

Not alone, however, remains the remembrance of sacred songs, but the voices of those, who once sat in these pews, daily, day by day. In humble faith, their appointed work.

They have answered the final roll call, and met in glad reunion in the "House not made with hands."

COMMUNICATIONS

From Former Members and Pastors Are Read to Those Present.

After another beautiful contribution by Mrs. Genevra Johnstone-Bishop, Mr. Harry Nichols read communications from the following pastors and members at one time identified with the local congregation: Rev. O. D. Patch, Manchester, New Hampshire; Rev. O. W. Waldron, Spiceville, New York; Mr. Allen Baker, Marion, Indiana; Rev. D. B. Martin, Somersworth, New Hampshire; Rev. J. W. Parsons, Buffalo; Rev. B. F. Zell, Waynesville; Rev. M. C. Miner, Evansville, Wisconsin, and Mrs. H. J. Emery, Canton, Illinois.

After congregational singing, the assemblage repaired to the Sunday-school rooms where an elegant supper had been prepared.

After supper the members of the congregation and their visitors enjoyed a season of happy social intermingling, lasting until 8 o'clock, at which hour the company repaired to the auditorium, where a review of the program of the afternoon with some additions was made.

The most important numbers of the afternoon's exercises were reproduced for the benefit of those unable to be present at their first rendition.

Miss Lilly Narrance, a clever young elocutionist, also gave a recitation which was much enjoyed and elicited a hearty encore.

The day, as a whole, was an agreeable one for all, and the occasion will be long remembered.

ELECTS OFFICERS

St. Mary's Alumni Association Holds Its Annual Meeting at St. Mary's Hall.

FOLLOWING BUSINESS MEETING

A Fine Banquet Is Enjoyed—Short Address Is Made by Father Mulvihill—Miss Curran Toasts the Class of 1901—A Response by Mr. William Hogan.

The alumni association of the St. Mary's schools held its annual banquet Monday evening at St. Mary's hall on north Prospect street. It was one of the most pleasant affairs ever held by the society. The hall was beautifully decorated with cut flowers and plants.

The president called the meeting to order at 8:30 o'clock, and after the minutes of the last meeting were read and approved, the election of officers was taken up.

Miss Anna Curran was elected president; Miss Mary Kelly, vice president, Miss Maggie Kelly, secretary, and Miss May Kelly, treasurer. The president appointed several committees to serve during the year, and the business meeting was adjourned for the pleasing social session which followed.

A splendid banquet was served. The table favors were red carnations.

Father M. J. Mulvihill made a short, pleasing address, and Miss Anna Curran locally toasted the members of the class of 1901, who were being welcomed into the association, and Mr. Wm. Hogan, a member of the class, nicely responded.

The remainder of the evening was passed with dancing, music and a number of social diversions, all of which had a tendency to make a happy event.

The meeting was quite largely attended by the members and friends.

No need to fear sudden attacks of cholera infantum, dysentery, diarrhoea or summer complaint if you have Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry in the medicine chest.

Robinson's catarrh remedy is sold by Robertson & Sharpless, Marion, Ohio, and Long's drug store at Richwood. Try it. 18-wk-1-ye

VERY BAD SHOWING

The County Death and Birth Rates Are Going Wrong, According to Statistics.

GLEANED IN THE PROBATE COURT

Almost a Hundred Less Births in the Year Ending March 31 Than During the Year Before—About Fifty More Deaths and Three Less Marriages—Report in Detail.

Probate Judge Burke and Deputy Judge Brigel have completed the social and mortality report for the year ending March 31 as required by the county assessors.

According to the report Marion county has been on the toboggan during the last year. During the year there were 704 deaths as against 655 last year; 119 births as against 214 last year and 737 marriages as against 760 last year.

The large number of divorces which have been granted during the past year must have frightened the young people to the extent that they are afraid to take a chance at a trip on the matrimonial sea.

Of the 704 deaths, 571 were whites, 129 males and 142 females, 3 were colored, one male and two females. There were 6 white males, 39 white females, 34 married females, 19 widowed males and 31 widowed females.

The 704 deaths were caused as follows: cholera infantum, 21; croup, 6; diarrhoea, 1; dysentery, 2; erysipelas, 1; intermittent fever, 1; scarlet fever, 1; typhoid fever, 19; influenza, 6; bronchitis, 1; meningitis, 11; paralysis, 9; epilepsy, 1; alcoholism, 1; cancer, 5; asthma, 8; diabetes, 2; consumption, 106; nervous diseases, 25; diseases of the organs of circulation, 79; diseases of respiratory organs, 36; digestive diseases, 18; diseases of the urinary organs, 7; uterine tumor, 1; abscess, 1; childbirth, 2; old age, 49; still born, 7; spinal trouble, 1; violent deaths caused by accident or negligence, 9; suicide, 4; unattributable causes, 18.

Of the number, 198 were either children or unmarried persons, 24 were housekeepers, 58 were farmers and 5 merchants. The others were of the different walks of life.

Their nationalities were 583 Americans, 18 Germans, 67 Irish, and the others from several different countries.

There were 284 male white children and 213 females born during the year, but no colored children.

Two hundred and fifty-five white couples were married and two colored couples.

One boy was sent to the reform farm.

Twelve persons were sent to the state hospital for the insane at Columbus and two to the epileptic asylum at Gallipolis.

Six foreigners were naturalized. They were one each from Canada, England, Germany, Ireland, Scotland and Switzerland.

Twenty-one letters of guardianship were issued during the year, twenty-three wills were probated, eight letters testamentary issued and sixty-six estates administered upon.

The most marriages in one month, 82, occurred in December, the year, 7 in July.

The most births in one month, 88, occurred in March, and the least, 28, in December.

The most deaths in one month, 80 occurred in March, and the least, 32, in June.

The report was carefully and neatly compiled.

Our Six Year Old Daughter.

Our little seven-year daughter had a very sore throat, badly ulcerated, and coughed almost incessantly. Gave the White Wine of Tar Syrup according to directions and she began to improve immediately and soon got well. Mrs. Groves and I have recommended it to others, and we consider it the very best medicine in use.

Rev. D. H. Groves,
Pastor M. E. church, Clarksville, Mo.
For sale by W. B. Faye.

MR. JOHN KOCH

Dies at the Rhu Sanatorium of Blood Poisoning.

Mr. John Koch of Rustic, Nebraska, died Saturday afternoon at the Rhu sanatorium.

Mr. Koch was engaged in the threshing machine business in Nebraska, and deposed in this city while carrying suits from Washington, D. C., where he secured a patent on an improved threaher attachment.

Nearly two weeks ago he accidentally scratched himself on the wrist. Shortly afterward blood-poisoning set in, and he was confined to his room at the Commercial Hotel. His condition became so serious that he was removed to the hospital for better treatment. Everything possible was done to save his life but all was of no avail.

Mr. Koch was about fifty years of age. The officials of the Hutter company telegraphed their branch house near Rustic to notify the dead man's relatives.

HINKLIN HOME

Is Scene of Family Reunion and a Wedding Celebration.

The members of the Wagoner family held their annual reunion all day Monday at the home of Mrs. W. H. Hinklin on Mt. Vernon avenue. The occasion also celebrated the fifth anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. Hinklin.

About thirty five of the representatives of the family were present. Those from outside the city were the families of George Washburn, Ostas Washburn and Howard Washburn, all of Mowrai. Mrs. Amos Taylor and two daughters of Egypt, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Lewis and Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Bender, all of Harpster, C. C. Francis and family and Mrs. Anna Stevens and family of this city.

The company was entertained at dinner and supper.

COLUMBUS MAN

May Lease and Open Kerr House in Near Future.

J. G. Dunn of Columbus was in the city Monday looking over the Kerr House property with a view to renting it and opening it again to the public. He is an old hotel man, having been connected with one of the leading Columbus hotels for years.

Mr. Dunn reached no decision in the matter Monday, but it is possible that he may rent the house and open it soon. He had a conference Monday afternoon with the owners of the place.

AT RICHWOOD

The Annual Tri-County I. O. O. F. Picnic Will Be Held.

The committee which has in charge the arrangements for the Tri-County I. O. O. F. picnic has decided to hold it at Richwood August 28. The other arrangements for the picnic will be made soon, and it is the intention to make this the picnic of all that have been held.

A Thursday Marriage.

Mr. Charles Frederick Haller and Miss Jennie Parshes were married Thursday evening by Rev. Henry Jend.

Mr. Holley resides near Caledonia, where he is engaged in farming. Both he and his bride are well known young people in the vicinity in which they reside.

FOR SALE—A farm of 92 1-2 acres on Green Camp pike, two and one-half miles from Marion, with good new barn. Address Mrs. B. Custer, Marion, O. 175 1-wk-2 p

FOR SALE—One bay horse. Almost as good as new. For particulars address P. O. Box 25, Morral, Ohio. 1-1-3-p-w

MONEY TO LOAN AT FIVE PER Cent—On first mortgage farm security, in Marion county. Make application at office of Crissinger & Guthery, attorneys at law, 1013 north Main street, Marion, Ohio. 31-wk-1-27

We Are Preparing a Shipment
of silverware that has been damaged, for repairing, bring in yours.
M. Nelson & Sons.
Jewelers and Opticians, Marion, O.

It
is clear to you that we want your trade; will take the trouble to go after it; will appreciate it when we get it.
THE ANTHONY STEAM LAUNDRY.
230 EAST CENTER STREET.

Grass Catchers
for lawn mowers are time-savers and aids to lawn beauty. Buy them here.
RYAN & BURKE
RELIABLE HARDWARE
Masonic Block. Marion, Ohio.

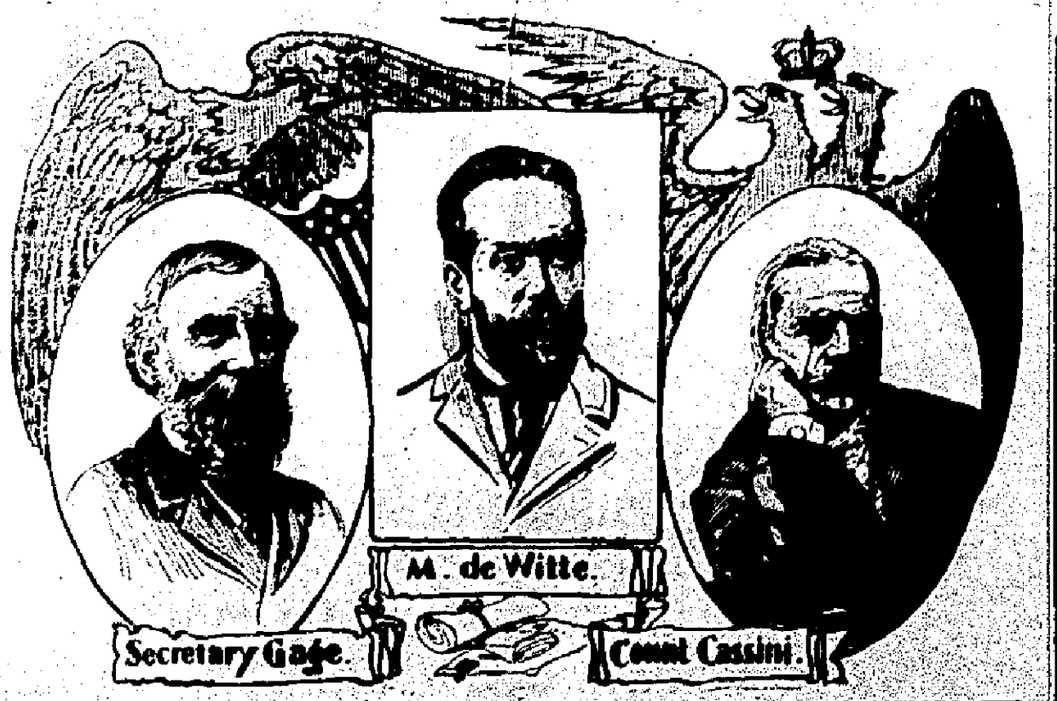
WHY DON'T YOU HAVE YOUR PICTURE TOOKEN?
VAIL'S Art Studio.

MONEY TO LOAN
ON CITY, BUSINESS OR FARM PROPERTY.
LOWEST RATE OF INTEREST.
CHARLES CONLEY, Lawyer.
Office Bell's N. Main St. Phone 304.

DR. J. B. TAYLOR,
Physician and Surgeon.
Office hours—9 a. m. to 3 p. m.; 6 p. m. to 9 p. m. Phones—Office 1071; Res. 1249. Corner office, second floor Fisher building.

E. H. Grove
This signature is on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day.

The Up and Doing Race.



OFFICIALS WHO ARE CONDUCTING THE TARIFF WAR BETWEEN UNCLE SAM AND THE CZAR.

The increase in duties imposed by the czar's government on American imports, which goes into effect June 21, is the newest development in the tariff war between this country and Russia. It began last February with the declaration of a countervailing duty imposed on sugar imported into the United States from Russia. The latest move by M. de Witte, the czar's minister of finance, is an undisguised retaliatory measure.

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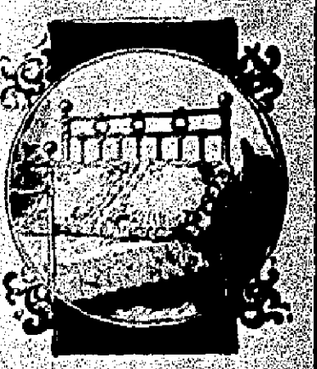
Is the pride of every ambitious man. Your home will be a success if you let us fit it up cozily and nice before you commence housekeeping.

"You get married and we'll feather the nest."
PAY ON THE "INSTALLMENT PLAN."

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POTATO PATCH PINGREE

Incidents In the Career of Michigan's Ex-Governor.

NOTED FOR HIS PHILANTHROPY.

Origin of His Potato Farm Scheme. Story of His Appointment With the Man He Had Beaten — Pingree's Methods and His Drummer — Experiences With the Boers.

The death of former Governor Hazen S. Pingree of Michigan removes from the field of public activity one of the most interesting figures in American politics. He was mayor of Detroit for four successive terms and was twice governor of Michigan.

While he was at the head of affairs in Detroit Mayor Pingree was always doing something for the city's good, says the New York Sun. He began by pitching into the firms that were lighting the city. He said the city was paying too much, and ought to have its own plant. He pushed his plan through. Then he went for the street railroad companies and ended by making them give 3 cent fares. He made the city provide new sewers and pave its streets.

In doing all those things he made enemies for he was more vigorous than diplomatic in his campaigns. The philanthropic scheme which gave rise to the nickname "potato" Pingree was conceived by him long before he had been long in office. It was a plan to turn over the city's unoccupied lands for the cultivation of potatoes by the poor. Notwithstanding all the fun that was poked at him he made it in some degree a success, though he had to get up a "municipal circus," with aldermen and municipal officers dressed in grotesque costumes into street parade, to pay for some of the debts. In this connection it is interesting to state the origin of Mr. Pingree's potato farm scheme.

One day, some summers ago, the mayor was driving with Mrs. Pingree on the boulevards in Detroit. She remarked the wagonloads of much waste land as she joined the boulevard at that time should idle while there were thousands of poor people suffering for food. The next day the mayor visited real estate men and capitalists and before night had secured permission to use free over 1,000 acres of land. He appointed an agricultural commission and within a few weeks had 915 poor families planting potatoes, grains and vegetables. There were 3,000 applicants from the poor farmland, but the season was so late only 440 acres of land were cultivated. There were 11,575 bushels of potatoes alone raised, valued at $14,000.

In 1893 Pingree got into a fight with the Detroit newspapers. They declined to print some of the news he was giving out, so he put up bulletin boards in front of the city hall and published his own news. One winter he choice-formed to death his own carriage horses because, as he said, he couldn't afford to keep them supplied with feed until spring. Another time he created excitement by his fight against bakers who, he said, were charging too much for the bread, which they sold to the poor. He also fought telephone companies for lower rates.

Many anecdotes are related of Governor Pingree. Some years ago he and Railroad Commissioner Wesselius sat side by side in a Detroit, Grand Rapids and Western parlor car on their way to Lansing, says the Detroit Free Press. A number of the political friends of the governor sat near by, and Mr. Pingree took advantage of the opportunity to air his views concerning corporations, the Michigan Central road, the Michigan Peninsula Car company, etc.

"Now take our millionaires," he went on, "We have a lot of them—men with plenty of money and credit, but at heart very cheap. For example, there's David Ward. That man is worth $20,000,000, but did any one ever hear of his giving a dollar of it for charity? Not much. The bulk of his property is outside the city, yet we have to force him to pay the comparatively small assessment. He is a miserly old skinflint."

Presently Wesselius had occasion to leave his seat to talk to a man in another part of the car. A little old chap with bent form and wrinkled face had sat near the governor during the talk, an attentive listener. He now left his seat to move over and slide into the vacancy left by Wesselius.

"I take it that you are the governor, Mr. Pingree," he began insinuatingly. "I have never had the pleasure of meeting you, but I have seen your picture."

"Yes, I am the governor."

"Well, I want to say, Mr. Pingree, that I have listened closely to what you had to say about the corporations and millionaires, and I heartily agree with you."

The governor was tickled at this and at once launched out into a general conversation. They touched on the corporations again and various other matters, and the governor was surprised to find that his companion was a most delightful talker, fully informed upon a wide variety of topics witty, even brilliant. The governor actually was told something that he had not known before. During the conversation he had occasion again to bring up the name of David Ward.

"I know him well," said the old gentleman. "I have been acquainted with him for many years and have had several business dealings with him and can say truthfully that I have found him all you say and even worse."

Finally the train pulled into Lansing and all arose to leave. The governor held out his hand to the old gentleman. "My dear sir," he said, "I have enjoyed this hour of talk with you. You are solid and sensible, and I have learned a great deal from you. You are a man after my own heart. I hope that at some future time we shall meet and renew the acquaintance. Do you live in Detroit?"

"Yes," was the reply.

"And may I ask your name?"

The old man leaned over, his face assumed a serio comic expression, and as he looked the governor squarely in the eye he said in a slow drawl in the quietest of tones, his eye beaming:

"My name, sir, is David Ward."

Mr. Ward tells the foregoing story himself with great good humor. He says it is one of the best things he ever had happen to him, and that his revenge was of a kind that far surpassed rough talk or the use of weapons.

In his early years Pingree's great work in the shoe house by which he was employed was selling goods on the road. Accredited a remarkable salesman he not infrequently took single orders for $100,000 worth of goods. He would go to Boston, the center of the jobbing trade, and sell his own goods in open competition with the local shops and would come off triumphant again and again says a correspondent of the Detroit News-Tribune.

Pingree must have been the original "drummer." He would visit a town, call at a shoe house, never saying a word about business, but inviting the head of the firm or the confidential man out for a supper. Money flowed freely, and whatever the dealer suggested Pingree cheerfully provided entering with zest into the amusements of the evening. Those must have been roaring old days, according to the folklore that still survives. Pingree paid the bills and next day was ready for business. It was large business too, you may imagine, and amply repaid the outlay for hospitable traits of entertainment, for which the name of Pingree gradually became a synonym.

It is said that Pingree would go down to Boston and would join with the other jobbers in a week's conviviality and then turn and auction off their goods as well as his own, making fiery speeches as he stood on the block.

"Dodge, how many cases will I put you down for?" Pingree would exclaim, finishing some funny speech.

"Ten cases."

"Put Mr. Dodge down for 20 cases!" Pingree would cry out to the clerk, and then every one would laugh.

Ex Governor Pingree had an extremely interesting experience in his brief visit to South Africa, says W. T. Stead in the New York Journal. He went out armed with recommendations from Chamberlain, which enabled him to pass everywhere freely through the English lines. When he left London, he was fed up by the Jingoes with all the calumnies upon the Boers which have been resorted to to palliate the attempted extermination of the republics. But the ex-governor of Michigan was not the man to allow himself to be confined within the leading strings of British officialism. The moment he got to South Africa the scales began to fall from his eyes.

Recommendations from the colonial office enabled him to penetrate regions hermetically sealed to the ordinary civilian. Accompanied only by his secretary, he penetrated into the heart of the seat of war and soon had an opportunity of making the acquaintance of the Boers at first hand. Extraordinary though it may be, he was able to lunch in the British camp in the morning and dine with the Boer commando in the evening. He found to his astonishment that the Boers were by no means so black as they had been painted. He found them courteous, civilized farmers, closely resembling those among whom his boyhood had been passed. They, as he put it, were by no means devoid of human intelligence. They dressed and washed like civilized beings and welcomed with generous hospitality the traveling American, who found them far from in extremis.

The commandos he visited were well clothed and well armed, every man possessing at least two horses, with a good reserve of ammunition. They are safeguarding it no doubt but they still have stores of Mauser cartridges to fall back upon; but for the present they are doing all their fighting with Lee Metfords and cartridges which they supply themselves with from the British stores.

It was impossible that such a man as Pingree, who always fought the battle of the poor and oppressed, could fail to be deeply touched by the spectacle of these heroic burghers maintaining their struggle against overwhelming odds for liberty and independence of their country. He found no difficulty whatever in traversing the hostile lines. He drove in a Cape cart, with his secretary and son riding bicycles as an escort. It was somewhat perilous for them, for the Boers have the disagreeable although natural habit of shooting all bicycle riders on sight, for with them cyclist and British dispatch rider are synonymous terms.

They came back unscathed, having laid foundations for future business in American boots and shoes at the seat of war. It is much to be regretted that in the interests of truth and justice so keen an observer shouldn't have been spared to return to his own country to describe the Boers as he found them in a struggle which must have recalled at every turn the stirring episodes in the war of independence.

To Have Good Roads.

The owners of automobiles in Ohio constitute a new force in the good roads movement. There is a plan under way for the building of a boulevard from one end of the state to the other, touching the cities and largest towns.

THE REAL YELLOW PERIL

Prediction of an American Who Has Lived In China.

IT WILL COME IN PEACE, NOT WAR.

Optimistic Views of One Who Is an Ardent Admirer of the Chinese. Victories in Domain of Commerce. Startling Observations About Three of the Powers.

An American who has lived in China for the past three years and who was at the headquarters of the allies since their entry into that country until a few weeks ago was in Washington the other day. Owing to his important business interests he refused to allow his name to be used, but with that condition expressed himself freely as to his view of the situation in the orient, says the Washington Star. He said:

"The awful crimes of three of the allied powers will not go forever unpunished by China. France will be driven out of southern China some time in the near future. Germany will lose the money invested by her citizens in Chinese enterprises, for the atrocities committed by her soldiers will not be forgotten or forgiven. The nation which will lose most of all is Russia. The day of settlement will be long delayed, but the appalling outrages committed by the Russian troops on the Chinese of Manchuria, where between 300,000 and 400,000 were murdered last winter, will remain fresh in the memory of the Chinese nation.

"In the distant future when Li Hung Chang and all of the other thieves who sold themselves and their country to Russia and who stole the money given to them by their country to build forts and buy arms, ammunition and supplies, are gathered by the devil unto himself and when the patriotism of the restored Chinese emperor has injected some honor into the army of China, there will be trouble for Russia.

"When that day comes, China will have an ally in Japan, a people any other nation in the world may well dread to meet in war, one with an unending hatred for Russia and everything Russian, a people lying in wait and praying for the hour when she can strike the even a deadly blow, a feat she cannot hope to accomplish alone.

"The Japanese are a nation of soldiers, and as soldiers I admire them greatly. Their best men go into the army. Their army officers are proud of the army, of its honor and reputation. Their ambition is to keep faith in all ways as do other western nations. In business, however, where the second grade of Japanese are found, there is no sense of honor, of business integrity, of the solemnity of the promise, engagement or obligation which under any pretext can be evaded.

"In China the reverse is true. There the best, the brightest, the most ambitious of the race choose a business career, and, while they squeeze you hard in any trade, if they finally agree and give their word it is faithfully fulfilled in the most minute particular. In politics they are corrupt as individuals and as a nation and are without political principle, conscience or honor. They rob their soldiers of their beggarly pay, they rob their country of the money given without stint to strengthen the nation's defenses. Being themselves without patriotism from the empress dowager down their pernicious example, set for generations has stifled all patriotism among the masses of the people.

"My hope is that the allied powers, from jealousy of one another will keep China intact, that their own greed to secure the unlimited wealth of the empire will make them force the Emperor Kwang Hsu whom they will enthrone, to open the country in fact as well as in name to foreign trade. The public spirit of the emperor, assisted by a progressive ministry, will do the rest. Kwang Hsu's ideas are at least a century in advance of those of Li Hung Chang who has ruled the empress dowager and assisted her in degrading the empire to its present low estate.

"Assuming that all this will come to pass that Kwang Hsu will be restored the country thrown open to the building of railroads and the development of mines and other industries there will follow a growth of material wealth such as no nation in the world's history has ever conceived possible.

"It is realized however, by those familiar with the situation and the character of the Chinese people that this wealth will not be for the outside world that will develop the resources. The profit will be reaped by the Chinese, and for one I am glad it will be so. The industrious, tireless, thrifty shrewd Chinese—those who have already grabbed a good share of the wealth of Hongkong, Shanghai and Tientsin, who own the mines already open, the large banking interests, immense shipping interests and who monopolize the mercantile trade already established—will, with the increased facilities furnished by foreigners not only hold their own, but increase their wealth a hundredfold.

"When the western world opens China to the great manufacturing and wonderful mineral possibilities of the latter country, when other nations point the way, China will develop her resources in such a manner that no nation unwilling to let her laboring men live as the Chinese live can hope to compete with the native population. My admiration for the physical strength and endurance of the Chinese knows no bounds. Physically they are possessed of vast reserve strength. I wish I could tell you of what I have seen them do, how they work like giants 24 hours at a stretch, never closing their eyes, singing all the while and living solely on rice. Physically these men are the wonder of the laboring world.

"They are imitating, ingenious and inventive. When foreign stoves were selling in Tientsin for $100 in Mexican money, I have known the Chinese to take one of these foreign stoves and use it for a mold from which to make new castings, imprinting even the names of the foreign manufacturers so well that detection was impossible. From this one stove bought of the foreign dealer they would make many and sell them at a profit of 900 per cent. A country whose people can do this and many other things like it will, as soon as the pitfalls of the civilization of the west are appreciated build up a manufacturing and commercial industry which will mark a new epoch in civilization.

"The allied powers have driven the iron deep into the soul of the Chinese nation. Who can say, with Kwang Hsu on the throne, that these people may not learn the lesson of patriotism? They learn all other lessons given them, and this last one will be told to their children's children. No ghost stories will be needed in China to terrify the young until the occupation of the allied powers in the last year of the old century has been forgotten.

"Those who ridicule Sir Robert Hart are wide of the mark. His only error, in my opinion, was putting the cart before the horse. Yellow peril will not come first in the form of war, for its victories will be those of peace in the domain of commerce and manufactures with which no other nation, not even Japan, can hope to compete."

PINGREE'S ODD TITLE.

How Michigan's Ex-Governor Came to Be Nicknamed "Center" Pingree.

The late Hazen S. Pingree, ex-governor of Michigan, had no odd nickname according to the folklore of some years ago. "Center" Pingree he was called and sometimes "Head Center." The query "Where is Center?" "Hello Center," or the like, was the common way he was greeted. He never resented the name and finally had no other among those who were intimate enough to share his confidences.

An old shoemaker who used to work for Pingree tells the story of the origin of "Center" Pingree's odd title thus says a correspondent of the Detroit News-Tribune: Thirty years ago during the Fenian excitement in Detroit, the leader of the movement was known as the "head center." One day a stranger came to the Pingree & Smith factory and inquired for the "head center," thinking, doubtless, that he was about to be conducted to the presence of that very important personage. Smith was in the office at the time and suggested in his dry, sly way that the one the stranger was seeking must be Pingree for he was the head center of everything thereabout. Smith told Pingree about the call and suggested that "Center" Pingree was a good name, and especially because it fitted—at least by sound—the initials of his name, "H. S."—"Head Center." The name was passed, in due course reached the workrooms, and it is enough here to record that it stuck, and as "Center" Pingree he was ever there after known. Half the old shoemakers in Detroit, meeting Mr. Pingree anywhere shook his hand and said, "Well, 'Center,' how are you getting along?"

MIRRORS IN FRUIT TREES

Filipinos Practice Novel Method of Frightening Destructive Birds.

"I learned a trick while in the Philippines in the matter of keeping birds out of fruit trees," remarked an official of the postoffice department to the Washington representative of the St. Louis Republic, "which may be of value to many just now, when so many cherries are being destroyed by birds. It is simple, inexpensive and, as far as I could observe, practical.

"It consists in hanging a small mirror on the top limbs of the tree. There should be at least six inches of string to the mirror, so that it can swing about as it is blown by the wind. The flash of the mirror, it appears, scares the birds away.

"One or two 5 cent mirrors hung on a tree are sufficient, though of course three or four would be that much better. I was told that this method had worked in the Philippines successfully for many years and that the birds do not grow familiar with it as they do with a scarecrow.

"Since my return here I find that the mirror scare is not unknown here and that it has been in use by Michigan growers for many years. I have tried it myself in a small way, and it is amusing what a stir it creates among the birds."

Tribute to Our Newspapers.

C. Arthur Pearson, the English editor and proprietor of many newspapers, weeklies and monthlies, was the most notable guest at a ladies' day reception given by the Press club the other day, says the New York World. Mr. Pearson was prevailed upon to make a short speech. He addressed himself solely to the women present, saying: "I am very delighted to meet you particularly so because I believe I have made a discovery this afternoon, and discoveries are getting very scarce. For years I have marveled at the brightness of American newspapers, and I fancy that this afternoon I have discovered the reason for that brightness. It is, I believe, the reflection of the brightness of homes presided over by you who make home happy for American journalists."

Quaint English Custom.

Queen Alexandra is about to follow the quaint custom of English queens and will shortly select an oak in Windsor forest to be named for herself. A brass plate bearing her name and the date will be attached to the tree.

PINGREE IN AFRICA.

Michigan's Ex-Governor Tells of His First Elephant Hunt.

RODE A SPECIALLY TRAINED HORSE

Had to Share With Others the Honor of Killing the Pachyderm — Baby Elephant That Pingree Said Looked Like a Mountain to the Veteran Hunter.

Writing from Durban, South Africa, the late H. S. Pingree, ex-governor of Michigan, according to the Chicago Inter Ocean, thus describes his first elephant hunt:

There were four of us who went up from Fort Elizabeth to Cradock on business—Lt. Colonel Ell R. Sutton, Walter Sutton, his brother, Joe, my son and myself. On our way up we passed through the district inhabited by elephants. A farmer who lives about 10 or 15 miles from Addo, a railroad station located in the midst of the elephant district, had persuaded us to stop over on our return for an elephant hunt.

We were told by Mr. Willets, the farmer, that if we accepted the invitation it would be necessary for us to find horses for our party, with the exception of two which he had kept in hiding in charge of a Kaffir back in the mountains. One of these, which he said was the better one, he proposed that I should ride and that he would ride the other. He guaranteed that the horse would keep me out of reach of the elephants but before giving him a definite answer I told him I would make some inquiries in Cradock about the horses and if I found it was all he had described I would agree to stop a week with him if necessary to shoot an elephant.

I found out that what Mr. Willets said about the horse was true. So when we left Cradock at 8:10 o'clock in the forenoon Addo was our destination. Walter Sutton had written Mr. Willets that we would arrive either Tuesday or Wednesday, the second week in April, and for him to make an effort to secure three horses. We arrived at Addo at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Mr. Willets was at the station to meet us, and he drove us out to his farm. Walter Sutton had procured one elephant gun in Cradock, two Lee Metfords and a Winchester sporting rifle.

A Kaffir called as promptly at 5:30 o'clock the next morning. He gave us coffee and told us the "hass" was ready. I drank my coffee, put on my old white shirt, without the collar and cuffs, and went out to see my horse. "All right," he said, "it is that bay over yonder." In addition to my rifle I carried Joe's revolver, so that he could carry a kodak. The first day we traveled about 30 miles. We saw no elephants, but we did find some stale elephant tracks, which they call "spoor." Willets made the Kaffirs we had with us lie down early, telling them they would have to go ahead at midnight.

We did not start in the morning until about 7 o'clock, when we followed up the trail the Kaffirs had taken, and about 11 o'clock we heard them blowing their horns off to our left. The Kaffirs pounded around in the bush all the afternoon, keeping within a mile and a half or two miles of us, while we kept in the open. We saw no elephants.

All next day we hunted until about 1 o'clock in the afternoon without any better success, when one of the Kaffirs ran up and said that he had discovered fresh "spoor," which he was certain had been made that day. I asked him how he knew they were fresh tracks. "No dew fall on them spoor, hass," he said. The farmer told us to go on with our lunch, and he would go on and investigate. After being absent about half an hour he returned and said that the Kaffir was right that the elephant could not be more than four or five miles away, as the tracks were very fresh. We immediately broke camp, and the farmer told the Kaffirs to follow up the tracks and to blow their horns just once when they caught a glimpse of the elephants, as he would follow close behind them.

Willets cautioned us not to let our horses get their heads down, "for," said he, "a horse is more afraid of elephants than Governor Pingree, and if they smell them they will be difficult to manage."

We went down a long hill and up another, and when we had gained the summit the Kaffirs stood pointing toward a clump of high bushes, and, sure enough, there stood one big elephant. Farther on we could see several more. Willets said there were only two more, but I can take my oath there were half a dozen. It was the biggest elephant I had ever seen anywhere. At that moment Jumbo seemed like a calf elephant. I would have given a good deal if I could have been as cool as that Dutchman. He told us the wind was just right and that the elephant was within range, so they all dismounted except me. I was going to dismount, but Joe said if the elephant charged I could not get back on the horse so I kept in the saddle.

Willets said I could fire from the horse all right and cautioned us not to fire until he gave the word and then for all of us to fire together. I felt certain that I could hit the animal, for it was standing perfectly still. He was only about an eighth of a mile away.

I saw the animal fall down on one of his knees, if not both knees, which was better than a drink of whisky for me. The Dutchman told us to keep firing, and no squad of soldiers ever poured forth such a volley as we did. "If the elephant doesn't scream," said the Dutchman "the other elephants will turn away as soon as they hear the firing, but if he screams it will be coming to the rescue, and we shall have to clear."

After we had been firing for some time the elephant could not move any more, and Willets rode over and the place where he had stood. When we got to the place he turned over a pile of saddle and wanted us to come on. We rode up just in time to see the last kick, but when the animal was dead we counted the holes in him, but there were so many I am ashamed to report it. There were holes enough for all of us.

When I told Willets how big the elephant appeared to me he said: "This is not a large elephant, it is only two-thirds grown."

The farmer wanted us to follow up the others, but I told him I had seen enough of them, that all I wanted them to do was to keep out of sight. I wanted to bring back part of the trunk as a souvenir, but Walter Sutton said it would not keep. After we had all sat down on the elephant we went back to where the Kaffirs were holding the horses and had coffee.

NEW TELEGRAPHIC DEVICE.

Twenty-four Messages Can Be Sent Over a Wire at Once.

Some important experiments in connection with a new telegraph system which is said to cheapen considerably the cost of telegrams have recently been conducted by the postal engineers between London and Glasgow says the New York Sun. The new apparatus is the invention of a French engineer of the name of Mercadier, and by its means it is possible to send 12 separate messages over one wire at the same time. The system is also capable of being duplexed, by which 24 separate messages can be sent at one time over a single wire.

The details of the apparatus are comparatively simple. The wire is attached at either end to 12 sending wires and in another case to 12 receivers. At the sending end the currents are interrupted by 12 rapidly vibrating metal reeds, each reed vibrating at a different speed. At the receiving end are 12 telephone receivers with membranes of different thicknesses capable of vibrating at a certain rate but at no other. The different rates of these receivers are identical with the rates of the reeds at the sending station.

When a message is sent or when 12 separate messages are sent, what happens is this. The 12 currents enter the wire, each impressed with a different vibration rate. At the receiving station they pass through a microphonic receiver, which gives them added strength. They are then discharged through the 12 receivers. As each of these receivers only responds to vibrations of a certain rate, they select each the currents belonging to its particular message but are impervious to all the others. By this means the messages are accurately sorted out and kept distinct.

SHIRT WAISTS IN A SCHOOL

Women Teachers Refuse to Officiate Where Male Pupils Wear Them.

The shirt waist question is causing trouble in the high school at Binghamton, N. Y., a number of the women teachers having refused to officiate where male pupils come into the class so attired, says the New York Sun. They allege that it is unbecoming, lowers the social standing of the school and gives a tendency to negligence and laxity not only in study, but discipline. The young men contend that it is purely a matter of comfort, that they can study better in shirt waists than in the regulation coat and vest on a hot day and declare that they will never give up their rights.

The subject was brought to the attention of Professor Bancroft by several of the women teachers, and he replied that the principal of each department would have to settle the question in his or her department, but he refused to allow the students in his classes to appear in shirt waists. Bruce Crisman, one of the students, has decided to make a test case and will carry the question to the board of education for a decision.

Getting Ready For the Fourth.

Patriotic fever
Is spreading over the land,
For the Fourth is coming,
Soon will be at hand
In each town and village
Of this nation free
There is preparation
For the jubilee.

Bands are now rehearsing
Airs to suit the day,
Only patriotic
Music they will play—
Tunes that stir the hearers
Till they want to cheer
For the grand old banner
To all freemen dear.

Fireworks men are busy,
Working day and night
On the pyrotechnics
That e'er cause delight—
Crackers, candles, rockets,
Flowerpots and guns
And the blazing glory
Of the fixed designs.

Eagle's getting ready
For his gala day,
Preening tail and pinions
So they'll freely play
And his throat he's clearing
So that he can screech,
For the bird of freedom
That may make his speech.

Patriots are praising
Them as the real thing,
For the celebration
Into line they swing.
They are forking over
Wads of good long green,
So 'twill be the greatest
Fourth we've ever seen.

Over all the nation,
From the sea to sea,
There is preparation
For the jubilee.
Soon will screech the eagle,
Soon the bands will play,
Soon we'll all be greeting
Independence day.

—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

DR. PIERCE'S FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION

"I had been a sufferer for many years from nervousness with all its symptoms and complications," writes Mrs. O. N. Fisher, 1561 Lexington Ave., New York, N. Y. "I was constantly going to see a physician or purchasing medicine. In the spring of 1897 my husband induced me to try Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. After taking one bottle and following your advice I was so encouraged that I took five more bottles, and then stopped for several weeks as I felt so much better, but still I was not *completely cured*. I commenced taking it again and felt that I was improving faster than at first. I am not now cross and irritable, and I have a good color in my face, have also gained about ten pounds in weight and *one thousand pounds of comfort*, for I am a new woman once more and your advice and your 'Favorite Prescription' is the cause of it, coupled with the 'Pleasant Pellets' which are not to be dispensed with. I took eight bottles of the 'Prescription' the last time, making fourteen in all, and will not take any more unless you advise, for I do not see as I need it."

makes weak women STRONG, sick women WELL.

RICH MAN SHOVELS PIG IRON

Young Cabanne Is Learning the Steel Business in a Novel Way.

Arthur Lee Cabanne, the social favorite and son of one of St. Louis' wealthy men, is still shoveling coal and wheeling pig iron at the iron foundry in East St. Louis where he has gone to work to learn the steel business from the ground up, says the New York World. Their apprentice is no dude of his earnestness and of his intention to labor out the years of apprenticeship as he agreed.

Just now he is a "third melters helper," according to the shop, and receives $1.80 a day. If he is a good student of the grimy work he has taken up, he will eventually become a molder and will get $4 a day. By that time he will have a large practical experience which will stand him in stead when he is conducting his own foundry as he proposes to do when he has mastered the details of the business from the coal where he is now engaged.

The Cabanne home in Westminster avenue is one of the finest in St. Louis and young Arthur does not need to work a day at anything unless he chooses.

Fully Explained to John.

"John," she said as she looked with one of his coat buttons, "this is the last button."

"Yes, Minnie," he answered as he looked to see if the one he had pilfered that morning was pilfered on both of them.

"This is the way I do the process. It is done by the young ladies."

"Yes."

"I hope you don't expect me to propose to you?"

"Why, Minnie, dear, I never gave the matter a thought. I'm going to tell the truth. I've only known you for three days to say—"

"I'm glad you didn't expect me to propose. I'm not that kind. No, John, dear, I couldn't be so unmaidenly. I'm going to let you do the proposing yourself in the old fashioned way. I'm old fashioned with a few enough for me. And the girl who can give her lover a beating shall be the young man rejoiced that he had found such a treasure of maidenly—Lord in Hell!"

On a Business Basis.

Gerald developed a journalistic instinct at the early age of 11. With the consent of his father and some assistance from the same source he bought an "amateur" printing outfit and started the Elmhurst Monthly. Year subscription price 25 cents a year payable in advance.

"I suppose you call yourself the editor and proprietor of this office," remarked an envious young associate who dropped in at his "sanctum" in the basement of the paternal dwelling one day.

"Of course I do," responded the youthful journalist. "I don't owe a cent on it."

"Proprietor! Humph! Everybody knows you got $25 from your father to start it with."

"Yes, sir," stoutly rejoined Gerald, "and his subscription for The Journal is marked paid 100 years ahead on its books!"—Youth's Companion.

Resented the Allegation.

Two men zigzagged unsteadily down Long street the other morning shortly after midnight. It was a case of "united we stand, divided we fall." Each of course was trying to steer the other safely home. At length No. 1 came up against a pole and held fast. No. 2 tried in vain to pull him forward. Then No. 1 became impatient at the other's obstinacy and spoke very frankly:

"Shay, you're—hic—you're a shumpthash what you are! I've seen worse men 'n—hic—you in jail!"

This was more than No. 2 could stand. He felt that his honor as a gentleman had been sullied and, bracing himself stiffly, he replied with spirit:

"If you shay you've—hic—seen worse men 'n me in jail, why—hic—you're a liar, thash what you are!"—Ohio State Journal.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

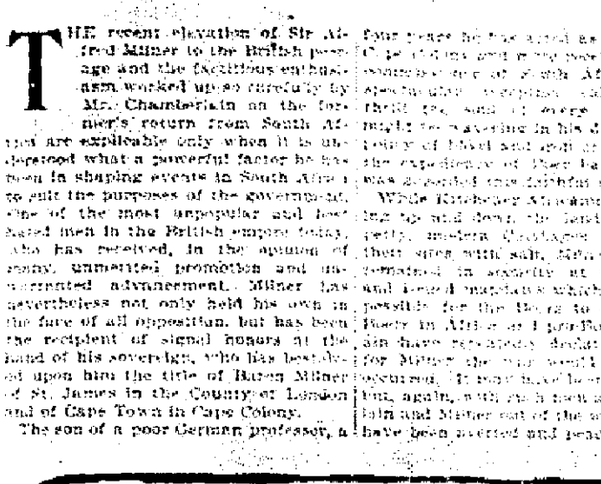
BARON MILNER OF CAPE TOWN
A REMARKABLE PERSONALITY

THE recent elevation of Sir Alfred Milner to the British peerage and the facetious enthusiasm worked up so carefully by Mr. Chamberlain on the former's return from South Africa are explicable only when it is understood what a powerful factor he has been in shaping events in South Africa to suit the purposes of the government. One of the most unpopular and best hated men in the British empire today, he has received, in the opinion of many, unmerited promotion and unwarranted advancement. Milner has nevertheless not only held his own in the face of all opposition, but has been the recipient of signal honors at the hand of his sovereign, who has bestowed upon him the title of Baron Milner of St. James in the County of London and of Cape Town in Cape Colony.

The son of a poor German professor, a plain C. B. in 1895, a K. C. B. in 1897 and a G. C. M. G. in 1897 (in which year he was first sent out to South Africa), he is now Baron Milner, about the three hundred and twentieth in the list, and entitled to walk in processions after viscounts and bishops. Now a peer of the realm, he has a seat in that august body of fossilized favorites which holds the check of hereditary ignorance over the house of commons.

The secret of his rapid advancement, in spite of acts which have prompted indignant fellow countrymen of his to declare that "it is better to be a dead Boer than a live Briton," lies in the recognition by the king, by Salisbury and by Chamberlain of the fact that they stand or fall together; that the governmental policy must be upheld at all hazards, and, further, that they need the assistance of every loyal though misguided adherent throughout the empire. So Sir Alfred Milner was recalled from Africa, where for the past four years he had acted as governor of Cape Colony and many portfolios as high commissioner of South Africa, and a special mission organized to thrill the soul of every Briton that might be wavering in his devotion to a policy of blood and gold as depicted in the expedition of Dave Harum Jameson was granted this faithful servant.

While Kitchener Africander was clubbing up and down the land, destroying petty, modern Carthages and sowing their sites with salt, Milner Africanda remained in security at Cape Town and issued manifestos which it was impossible for the Boers to obey. Both Boers in Africa and Englishmen in England have repeatedly declared that but for Milner the war would never have occurred. It must have been inevitable, but, again, with the Jameson Chamberlain and Milner out of the way, it might have been averted and peace with honor



MILNER AT THE FRONT.

BARON MILNER OF CAPE TOWN.

or a settlement in South Africa. It was Milner who goaded Kruger into issuing his Shoutomatic ultimatum in October, 1899, and it was Milner who stood back in the way of pacific steps a few months ago.

On the other hand, it is claimed by his friends that it was Milner's master mind that practically checked Boer treachery and preparations for war, and that the latter was forced to summon Milner to England to plan that the

FIELD MARSHAL MARQUIS YAMAGATA

Field Marshal Marquis Aritomo Yamagata, a portrait of whom appears herewith, is today considered the ablest statesman in the Japanese empire and he has materially helped the Mikado and the Yen Minister of Japan.

He was born in 1838 of obscure parentage, but rose to distinction by the part he took in suppressing the shogunate and reinstating the mikado when the latter was restored to power. He was then in military service, and visited Europe and America, observing the systems

of the Franco-German war and gradually acquiring the knowledge of tactics which served him so well in the war between China and Japan in 1894, of which the brilliant strategy he exhibited has done much to bring Japan to the front. As a statesman he is a great believer in European methods and has done much to further the interests and progress of Japan.

JOKES AND JOKERS.

In Fredericksburg prison, at which the Czar of Germany is at last authority, there is a great fondness for jokes. Recently a [illegible] and the [illegible] of Wales.

The Kaiser has been told several times [illegible] a joke about [illegible]. One day he was [illegible] Emperor Frederick [illegible] Empress Victoria [illegible] and [illegible] Prince of Wales.

"Papa," said the Kaiser, "I have been told a joke about you. Shall I tell it to you?"

"Certainly, my son," replied the Emperor.

"Well, then," said the Kaiser, "I have been told that you are the Prince of Wales."

INDIANS WHO GAMBLE.

The Canadian authorities in New York recently instituted rigorous methods of preventing the thousands of passengers arriving from abroad. Investigation showed that a number of well known young travelers, believed supposed to be scions of wealth and fashion, were in reality swindlers and sharpers in disguise. On their frequent trips to London and Paris, returning to New York with large purchases, which they managed to secure as personal property, a local sharper, dressed young men, posing as wealthy travelers, passed in the Queen of New York following an [illegible]. The customs department [illegible] to duties under the new [illegible] just ten days the sum collected during the same period last year.

$500 REWARD

We will pay the above reward for any case of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation or Costiveness we cannot cure with Lombo Pills, when the directions are strictly complied with. They are purely vegetable and never fail to give satisfaction. Sold for twenty cents in Pills, forms of sweetness and purgatives. Sold by druggists. Manufactured by LOMBO MEDICAL CO., Cape Girardeau, Mo. For sale by

The Dunkle Pharmacy, N. Main St.

FITS STOPPED FREE
Permanently Cured by DR. ELLER'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER
$5 TRIAL BOTTLE FREE
Dr. ELLER, Dept. 14, 931 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

The Widow Was Confused.

"There is no accounting for the selection which some people will put upon certain passages of scripture," remarked a clergyman. "I remember the story of one clergyman, who, visiting a sick woman whose husband had recently died, felt very sympathetic and desirous of saying something which would be a comfort to her. Perhaps, he thought, a verse of scripture which comforted me very much indeed.

"'And what was the verse, sister?' inquired the clergyman.

"'I don't remember just where to find it,' replied the widow, 'but it was made up of only four words—four helpful words—"Why need I care?"—Rest for Ailments.

Scald head is an ugly form of the scalp disease, very severe sometimes but it can be cured. Dean's Ointment quick and permanent in its results. At any drug store, 50 cents.

LOCAL TIME CARD.

ERIE RAILROAD

For New York, Chicago, Cincinnati and St. Louis. Get time tables and full information from M. B. Duckwall, agent, Marion, Ohio.

CITY DEPOT.

West.	East.
No. 1..*10:05 am	No. 10..*12:05 am
No. 13.. 3:11 pm	No. 9..*10:05 am
No. 5..*11:00 pm	No. 11.. 1:00 pm
No. 14..*11:33 pm	No. 12..* 4:05 pm
No. 17.. 7:10 am	

No. 14 leaves Marion Junction 11:55 p. m. Carries passengers to Meadville.

No. 13 trains to Marion Junction only.

No. 12 carries passengers between Meadville, Pa., and Chicago, Ill., only.

Nos. 17 and 11 (local) run between Galion and Dayton only.

No. 12 runs to Jamestown, N. Y., only.

Baggage will not be carried on trains Nos. 11 and 12.

C. and E. RAILROAD.

Leave.	Arrive.
No. 1.. 7:10 am	No. 12..* 9:30 am
No. 5..*10:25 am	No. 9.. 2:10 pm
No. 13.. 2:45 pm	No. 3..*10:30 pm
No. 3..*11:50 pm	No. 5..*11:00 pm

No. 12, local, 12:05 pm.

No. 13 carries passengers without baggage to Chicago.

Nos. 11 and 12 run between Iowa and Marion Junction only.

* Daily. Nos. 37, 33, 14, 1, 2, 10 and 12 daily except Sunday. No. 13 daily except Monday.

BIG FOUR.

West.	East.
No. 11.. 6:18 am	No. 38..10:37 am
No. 19..10:37 am	No. 46..12:21 pm
No. 3..11:13 am	No. 16.. 7:32 pm
No. 25.. 4:18 pm	No. 18..10:55 pm
Local....11:45 am	Local.... 2:45 pm

All trains except Nos. 7 and 40 and locals run daily.

Hocking Valley

North.	South.
No. 21.. 6:20 am	*No. 20.. 5:35 am
*No. 33..10:15 am	*No. 32..10:35 am
*No. 35.. 4:20 pm	*No. 24.. 1:39 pm
*No. 27..10:20 pm	*No. 36— 7:40 pm

* Daily.

No. 37 does not go north of Marion.

No. 29 starts from Marion.

C. E. SARGENT, agent.

Effective Sunday, March 31, 1901.

SANDUSKY HOCKING RAILROAD

JOSEPH ROBINSON, Receiver, C., S. & H. R. R.

Time table in effect June 2, 1901.

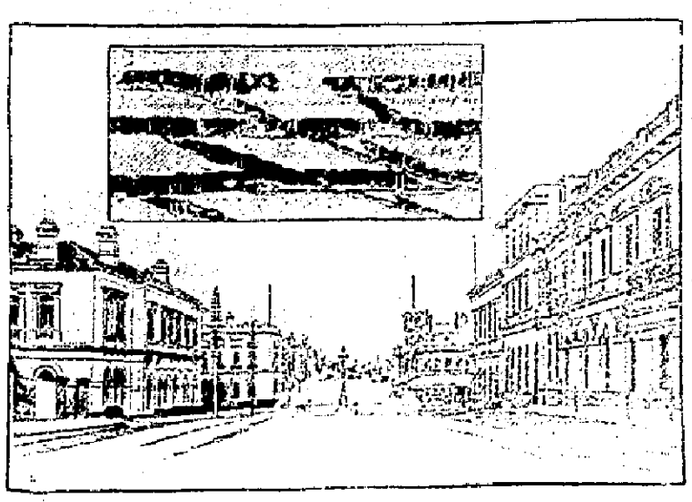
Columbus and Delaware...	p* 7:08 am
Sandusky and Bucyrus...	p* 7:42 am
Zanesville and Shawnee...	*12:22 pm
Cincinnati and Dayton...	*12:32 pm
Columbus and Delaware...	*12:32 pm
Kenova and Norfolk...	*12:32 pm
Columbus and Delaware...	p* 8:22 pm
Sandusky and Bucyrus...	* 7:10 pm
Columbus and Delaware...	p* 8:08 pm
Sandusky and Bucyrus...	p* 7:40 am
Columbus and Delaware...	p* 2:45 pm
Sandusky and local points...	p* 8:15 am

* Daily except Sunday. p Parlor car. Sunday only.

E. M. Beale, ticket agent.

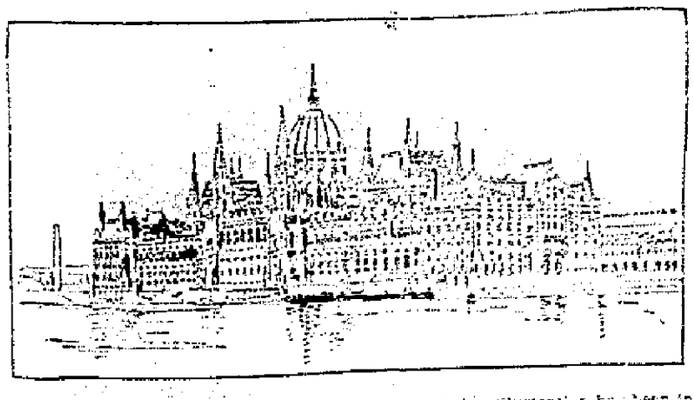
R. A. Jaynes, Gen. Pass. Agent.

VIEW OF BALLARAT, THE WONDERFUL AUSTRALIAN CITY, AND THE GOLD MINES UNDER IT.



Ballarat, the goldfield in Victoria, is considered the most wonderful district of its size in the world. From the soil beneath the city of that name and the country immediately adjacent gold has been taken to the value of more than $350,000,000, and the state of Victoria is accustomed to boast of a billion and a quarter in the precious metal. The great gold mine beneath the city is called the biggest in the world and is held to be practically inexhaustible. Gold to the amount of $5,000,000 has been taken out of it, and it has 50 miles of shafts and tunnels. The lowest levels are 2,000 feet from the surface and extend at intervals of 200 feet or so north the lowest level is reached at more than 2,000 feet. Above this honeycomb of tunnels there roofs supported by natural pillars left standing by the miners is the city of 50,000 inhabitants, one of the busiest places in Australia.

THE NEW HUNGARIAN HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.



The massive pile represented in the accompanying illustration has been in process of erection for the past 15 years, and now that it is finished the Hungarians boast that they possess the finest collection of buildings for parliamentary purposes in the world.

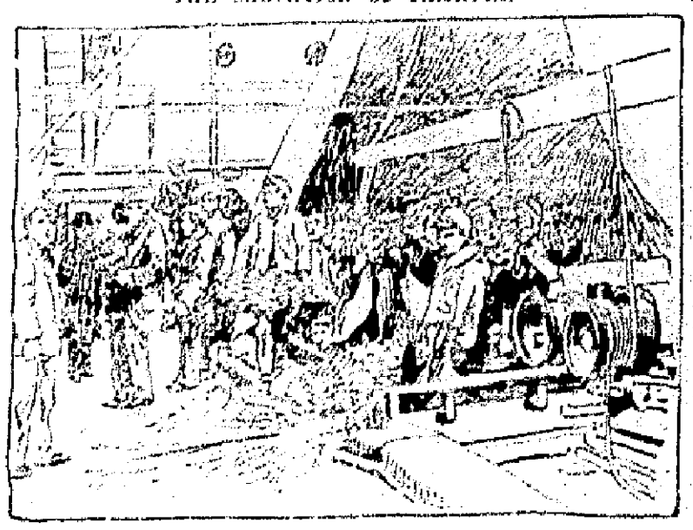
They were built with the idea of enduring for centuries and are intended not only for the accommodation of both houses of the Hungarian diet, but as a permanent memorial of the country's greatness, being adorned with sculptures and the portraits of great men who have made a name in history. The ground plan of the edifices forms a parallelogram along the bank of the Danube, and the extent over all is—length about 707 feet and breadth nearly 500 feet.

MR. C. ARTHUR PEARSON, THE MILLIONAIRE PUBLISHER.

The publication of a penny paper [illegible] Mr. Cyril Arthur Pearson, [illegible] the idea [illegible] in England, but after the [illegible] London [illegible] of a penny paper [illegible] with American [illegible]. The world has since [illegible] that "where [illegible]," and now [illegible] Pearson [illegible] Standard [illegible] and Mail with its millions still [illegible] rapidly. He seems to believe that all the papers [illegible] run comfortable [illegible] a million or more a year. Out of the [illegible] time he does not seem to be possessed of an idea [illegible] the particular [illegible] with which he [illegible]

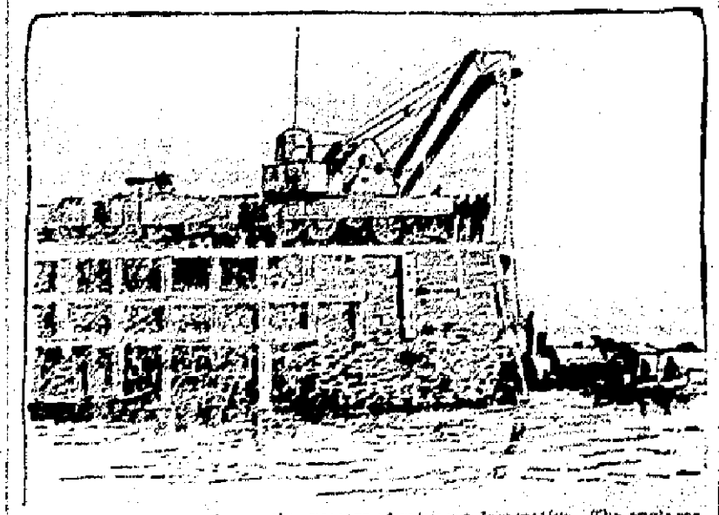
together so recent that he may well be regarded as one of the "youngest kids." His success has been often quoted as an example of what the American Englishman can do in a sleepy old city like London. As proprietor of Pearson's Weekly and Monthly, Short Stories, London Daily Express, Home Counties Week, Ladies' Magazine, M. A. P. and others of the kind—estimated to gather three years ago at $5,000,000—he is really a man of power and influence. At the same time he is not so conceited as to be above visiting the United States to gather some "new wrinkles," which is said to be his present mission.

THE SALVATION OF JAMAICA.



It does not by any means follow that it is a fact that the salvation of Jamaica in the near future is to be commercial, although arrangements for the transportation of the cocoanuts of Jamaica for sugar cane. The [illegible] shows [illegible] of a cargo of bananas just arrived at an American port. It does not [illegible] that an enterprising American from Boston [illegible] the [illegible] and observed the people how they could improve their [illegible] by abandoning sugar cane and the old time staples and raising [illegible] for the fruit. He established a line of steamers, chartered the [illegible] which [illegible] and, in fact, brought the [illegible] into [illegible] of the commercial life.

HOW TO RAISE A SUNKEN LOCOMOTIVE.



This illustration shows the process of raising a locomotive. The engineer of a freight train running on a road [illegible] not long ago lost control of the iron horse, which took the lift in its teeth, broke [illegible] and dashed down an incline toward a pier. The engine and three of the freight cars plunged over the wharf into the water, but the remainder of the train stood on the track, the engineer saving himself by leaping when he saw that he could not stay the flight of his machine.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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THE DIVORCE MILL

Is Still Working at the County Court House With Its Accustomed Activity.

MR. LAUER DRAWS PRIZE SATURDAY

Judge Young Gives Him a Decree. The Grounds Are Gross Neglect of Duty, Abandonment and Adultery. Answer Filed in the Friendly Brothers Matter—Court Notes.

Joseph Lauer of Prospect was last Saturday granted a divorce from his wife, Lida Lauer, by Judge Young, on the grounds of gross neglect of duty, abandonment and adultery. It was adduced in the testimony that the defendant had been guilty of adultery with several persons. Some time ago she deserted the plaintiff, and her present whereabouts are not known. The matter was not contested.

In the matter of Friendly Brothers against Louisa Berndt, the defendant, by C. F. Garlorson, her attorney, last Saturday filed in common pleas court an answer to the plaintiff's petition, alleging that she is not indebted to them in any sum for shoes, and that she never authorized the plaintiffs to ship boots and shoes here to her.

In the matter of Mary A. Schaber against Samuel L. Bond, the defendant by H. E. Hill has filed in common pleas court an answer making a general denial to the allegations of the petition.

In the same matter the defendants led a notice to J. C. Johnstone and Lena Schaber, administrators of the estate of Frederick Schaber, deceased, that as they are the legal representatives of Frederick Schaber and he gave a warranty deed for the property involved in the action, they will be expected to appear in court and defend the title to the property, and, if Mary Schaber is allowed a dower, they will be expected to make it good.

Mary D. Schultz, wife of Amos F. Schultz, is tired of the ties that bind, and wants them severed after having been married since September 29, 1889. According to her petition, which was filed in common pleas court Tuesday by Crissinger & Guthery, her attorneys, the defendant has been a very poor kind of a husband. He has cruelly beat and abused her and twice this month has struck and kicked her. He even now threatens to shoot her, all of which she very much resents.

Mrs. Schultz is the owner of a sewing machine and some wearing apparel, which is at the home of the defendant, and he refuses to allow her the possession of it that she may go peaceably about her own business and earn for herself a living.

The petition asked that a temporary injunction restraining the defendant from keeping her things from her be allowed, and Judge Tobias issued the injunction Monday evening.

UNLUCKY THIRTEEN.

That's the County's Number of Excess Patients in the Asylum.

Probate Judge Burke Saturday received a communication from the authorities of the state hospital for the insane at Columbus which stated that Marion county has fifty-one inmates in the institution and its quota is only forty. Since the report, which the judge received Saturday, was made out, he has sent two more persons to the hospital, which gives the county fifty-three inmates in the institution.

ADVERTISED LETTERS

Remaining in the Local Postoffice at This Date.

The following letters remain uncalled for at the local postoffice:

Dr. T. C. Kimball, Mr. George F. Merrell, (2), Mr. Ardie Morehead, Mr. Fred Mehle, Mr. John Sloan, Mr. A. C. Yeagley, Mrs. Kate Furstenberger, Mrs. Fannie Geisey, Minnie McCarry, Mrs. B. F. Patton, Miss Delilah Ruff, Marion Machine and Tool company.

J. B. Fisher, P. M.

FAILURE TO PROVIDE

For His Children Is the Charge Against Jesse Whitman.

Jesse C. Whitman was arrested Tuesday morning by Constable F. Ballantine on the charge of failing to provide for his three minor children, Boyd, Ruby M. and Errett Whitman.

The affidavit was sworn out by his wife, Edna Whitman. Whitman gave bond for his appearance in Justice Kelleher's court at 1 o'clock Thursday afternoon.

Big Four Rates to Buffalo.

$13.00 round trip, good until Oct. 31. $10.70 round trip good 15 days. $9.00 round trip good 10 days, on Tuesday of each week. $5.70 round trip good 3 days, good in day coaches only. Stop off allowed at Brockton, N. Y., for side trip; to Chautauqua, N. Y., within limit of ticket. All tickets good on boat Cleveland to Buffalo or Buffalo to Cleveland. F. W. Mayer, agent.

180-d&wk-tf

A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Peterson of East Marion, Monday.

Boise, Idaho.—Senator Dubois is seriously ill at Hunter, Hot Springs, of sciatica.

THE FARMERS

Are Threatening Damage Suits Against City of Marion.

Jacob Hoggins, the township health officer, is making a determined effort to apprehend the parties who are hauling garbage out of the city and dumping it upon the highways of Marion township, as a menace to the health of the community. The farmers are up in arms against the outrage, for which the city is considered in a great measure responsible, because of its neglect in refusing to provide a place for the disposal of refuse.

Damage suits are threatened against the city.

MRS. KATHERINE GORENFLO

Dies at Her Home on Davids Street Saturday Afternoon.

Mrs. Eve K. Gorenflo, aged seventy-two years, died at her home on Davids street, last Saturday, of the infirmities of old age. For two weeks she has not been able to eat anything.

Mrs. Gorenflo leaves three grown children.

The funeral was held Monday.

MRS. LIPPINCOTT

Dies at the Home of Her Son on East Center Street Saturday Morning.

Mrs. Caroline Lippincott died at the home of her son, Mr. P. Lippincott of 777 east Center street, last Saturday at 9:15 o'clock of old age.

Short funeral services were held at the house Monday morning at 9:45 o'clock. Interment was made at DeGraff.

GETS A FRANCHISE

The Columbus, Delaware and Northern Traction Company Is Given One by Commissioners

FOR TERM OF TWENTY-FIVE YEARS

The Proposed Road Must Be Completed Inside of Two Years and Work Must Begin Inside of Six Months—Fare Not to Exceed Two Cents a Mile.

The county commissioners Saturday granted a twenty-five year franchise to J. E. Beerbower of Columbus for the Columbus, Delaware and Northern Traction company, to run its lines over and adjacent to the Delaware, Waldo and Marion pike.

The franchise is a good one for the county as it specifies that the road must be completed inside of two years from the date of the issuing of the franchise, and work on the proposed line must be begun inside of six months. A fare of not to exceed two cents a mile is allowed by the franchise. The company is required to keep the pike in good condition while the road is being constructed, and is to be put back in as good condition or better when the work is completed than it was at the beginning of the work.

Although the road is to be constructed most of the way over a private right-of-way, the franchise requires the company to be responsible for all accidents caused by the line.

London.—The following cablegram of condolence was sent to Secretary of State Hay Monday by Earl Roberts: "I deeply sympathize with you in the tragic death of your son. His kindness and courtesy to our prisoners at Pretoria will ever be most gratefully remembered."

Itching Scalp.

Scald Head and the most Violent Forms of Eczema and Salt Rheum Promptly and Thoroughly Cured by Dr. A. W. Chase's Ointment.

Among small children, scald head and similar itching skin diseases are most prevalent, and the worst feature is that these ailments, which are apparently trivial at first almost invariably develop into chronic eczema if neglected.

There is but one treatment that physicians are unanimous in recommending for scald heads and eczema, and that is Dr. Chase's Ointment, the great antiseptic healer. It promptly stops the distressing itching which accompanies these diseases and positively produces a thorough and complete cure.

Mrs. J. H. Grant, 716 Joseph Chapman avenue, Detroit, Mich., writes:

"For three years I have been troubled by an intense itching on my body. So terrible was it at times that I could get no rest night or day. I tried all kinds of ointments and blood purifiers, but could get no relief. Mr. H. A. Nicolai of 370 Division street recommended Dr. Chase's Ointment. A few applications stopped the itching and I have felt nothing since."

Baby Eczema.

Mr. F. S. Rose, of 733 Sixteenth street, Buffalo, N. Y., writes:

"Our baby boy suffered for some time with that wretched eczema, and we were unable to find anything to cure or even relieve his pain. A few applications of Dr. A. W. Chase's Ointment stopped the itching and healed the sores, and a bright, natural skin now takes their place."

50 cents at all dealers, or Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

For sale at Flecken's Drug Store.

PIONEER IS GONE

Parkinson B. Thew Dies at His Home on Gospel Hill at an Early Hour Friday.

FUNERAL OCCURRED LAST SUNDAY

Mr. Thew Leaves a Widow, Six Children and a Legion of Friends To Mourn Him—He Was the Oldest Shoe Man in Marion City and County.

Parkinson B. Thew, one of the oldest residents in the city, passed away at 3 o'clock Friday morning at his home on south Main street.

The announcement of Mr. Thew's death will be received with genuine regret by his legion of friends in this city and county. While not entirely unexpected, the news of his death will be a great shock to his friends and business associates.

Mr. Thew has been sick since last February. He was taken ill of the grip. This led to other complications, and he was forced to take to his bed the early part of April. For the past several weeks he has been sinking slowly, and, despite the best of medical aid, passed peacefully away just at the break of dawn.

The deceased was seventy-seven years of age. He was born December 26, 1823, in Huron county, Ohio. He was a son of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Thew, who came to this county in 1821 from Lincolnshire, England. The Thews settled on a farm in Plymouth township, Huron county, and it was here that Parkinson Thew first saw the light of day.

At the death of his father in 1832 the deceased was bound out to Joseph Curtis, a farmer. He remained on the farm until he was twenty-one years of age, when he came to this city and learned the shoemaker's trade.

Mr. Thew conducted a shoe store in this city for about forty years. He sold his store April 1, 1881, after which he started a grocery business with his son, John W. Thew, under the firm name of P. B. Thew & Son. Mr. Thew had led a retired life for a number of years.

In May, 1851, he was united in marriage to Matilda Dutton of this city, who, with six children mourn the death of a loving husband and indulgent father.

The living children are Mrs. Emma Pettit, Mr. Frank Thew, Mr. John W. Thew, Mr. Joseph B. Thew, Mrs. Clyde King, all of this city, and Mrs. Rolla Crossen of Columbus. One brother, Jesse Thew of Farmer City, Indiana, also survives him. The brother is now lying at the point of death.

Mr. Thew was the oldest shoe man in Marion county. He was a sterling business man, and was possessed of many admirable characteristics which made for him many warm friends. He was a Republican, and was always true to the best interests of his party. He served one term as a member of the township board of trustees.

The deceased was a lifelong member of the M. E. church. He has been one of the most prominent laymen of the Epworth M. E. church, and has served as a deacon ever since the church was organized.

SUNDAY AFTERNOON

The Funeral of P. B. Thew Is Held at His Late Home.

Funeral services over the remains of Mr. Parkinson B. Thew were held at 2 o'clock Sunday afternoon at the home of the deceased on south Main street. The services were conducted by Dr. A. E. Smith, pastor of the Epworth M. E. church. A male quartet rendered a number of selections.

The pallbearers were Messrs. William Moore, George Brown, Isaiah Jones, H. Schaffner, J. B. King and M. Nelson. Interment was made in Marion cemetery.

PAN-AMERICAN

Erie Rates from Marion to Buffalo Exposition and Return.

During June, July, August, September and October:

$13.00—Tickets on sale daily, good returning until October 31.

$10.70—Tickets on sale daily, good returning fifteen days.

$9.00—Tickets on sale daily, good returning ten days.

5.70—Tickets on sale TUESDAYS Coach excursions every Tuesday, good leaving Buffalo not later than midnight Thursday following date of sale. Stop-off permitted at Chautauqua Lake within limit of tickets. For further particulars call on ticket agent Erie railway, Marion, O.

J. D. Anthony, T. P. A.

161-M-Wd-Sat-&-wk-tf

Do you carry FIRE INSURANCE? If so, why?

Would not your FAMILY need some protection if you were to DIE, a great deal worse than YOU would need it if your buildings were to BURN?

Then, while you carry your insurance on your property, do not fail to carry a policy in the UNION CENTRAL to protect your loved ones, if you were taken from them, and, at the same time to protect YOURSELF, when you get up in years.

See E. C. Smith, general agent, Marion, Ohio. 163-tu-fri-wk-tf

Energy all gone? Headache? Stomach out of order? Simply a case of torpid liver. Burdock Blood Bitters will make a new man or woman of you.

A new Chicago and Erie turntable will be put in soon.

MRS. F. D. SPRAGG

Dies at Her Home on Sugar Street Sunday Evening.

Mrs. Frank D. Spragg died at 5:30 o'clock Sunday evening at her home on Sugar street, after a lingering illness of a complication of diseases. She was thirty-three years of age, and is survived by her husband and adopted son.

Mrs. Spragg was an active worker in the Wesley M. E. church, where she will be greatly missed. She was one of the charter members of the organization and was a teacher of the infant class in the Sunday-school.

The funeral was held Tuesday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, at Wesley M. E. church.

HELD SUNDAY

In the Funeral of Miss Agatha Hazelhurst at Wesley Church.

The funeral of Miss Agatha Hazelhurst was held at 10:30 o'clock Sunday morning at the Wesley M. E. church. Rev. J. W. Donnan, the pastor, conducted the services. The choir rendered a number of appropriate selections. The pall bearers were six of the young lady's friends—Misses Marts, Hill, Winfield, Watkins, Binford and Robinson. The remains were interred in Marion cemetery.

WILLIAM DAVIS,

An Aged Citizen of Iaitue, Dies There Monday Morning.

William Davis, an aged resident and pioneer citizen of Iaitue, died at his home there at 10 o'clock Monday morning as the result of a protracted illness with inflammatory rheumatism.

A PRETTY WEDDING

Is Solemnized at the Home of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis J. Mayer of Cherry Street Thursday, June 20.

THEIR DAUGHTER, MISS BERTHA

Becomes the Wife of Mr. Samuel R. Burklow—Following the Ceremony a Wedding Feast is Enjoyed—Mr. and Mrs. Burklow Are Now at Home to Their Friends.

A very pretty wedding was solemnized Thursday evening at 8 o'clock at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis J. Mayer of Cherry street, when Mr. Samuel R. Burklow of Holmes county and Miss Bertha Mayer were united in the holy bonds of wedlock. Rev. Dr. J. L. Hensley officiated. The beautiful United Brethren ring ceremony was used. Miss Lula Andes was bridesmaid and Mr. W. N. Childers, groomsman.

To the music of a prettily rendered wedding march, played by Miss Minnie Albright, the bridal party proceeded to the parlors where, under a large and beautiful floral arch, the words were spoken which made the bride and groom one.

There were over fifty friends present. After the ceremony and the guests having extended their congratulations, an elaborate wedding supper was served.

Mr. and Mrs. Burklow were the recipients of many very handsome presents from their friends.

Mr. Burklow is an employe of the Houghton buggy company, where he is esteemed by his fellow employes and employers alike. Mrs. Burklow is a charming young lady, with a host of friends. They began housekeeping at once, and are at home to their friends at 110 south High street.

AT GREEN CAMP

The I. O. O. F. Celebrates Its Memorial Day Sunday.

The I. O. O. F. lodge at Green Camp held memorial services Sunday afternoon which were largely attended.

Rev. J. A. Sutton delivered an appropriate address in the course of the exercises and Rev. Levi Davis delivered an address at the cemetery after the graves of deceased brothers had been decorated.

VERY ANNOYING

This Hardly Expresses What Marion People Say of It.

Any itchiness of the skin is annoying. Little danger in itching skin diseases.

But they make you miserable.

Doan's Ointment is a never failing cure.

For piles, eczema, all itching troubles. Marion citizens endorse it.

Mr. H. I. Stephens of 110 east Church street, tinner, says: "I can give the best kind of recommendation to Doan's Ointment. I suffered and suffered without finding a remedy to give me relief until I got a box of Doan's Ointment from W. B. Foye's drug store, 126 west Center street. It completely removed the exasperating eczema of the rectum and healed it promptly. It is with confidence that I advise others suffering from any kind of irritating itching to procure Doan's Ointment, give it a fair trial and they will not be disappointed in the result."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the U. S.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no substitute.

A PATHETIC SCENE

Is Witnessed at the First Presbyterian Church at the Morning Service Sunday.

DR. THOMAS MADE ANNOUNCEMENT

That He Will Leave Marion to Go to Lewisburg, in the Keystone State. The Members of the Congregation Are Moved to Tears Over the Pastor's Notification.

Dr. W. E. Thomas, who for almost seventeen years has served the congregation of the first Presbyterian church in a most efficient manner as pastor, will leave Marion. Such was the announcement he made Sunday to his congregation after the morning sermon.

DR. W. E. THOMAS.

Who Announced Sunday Morning His Determination to Leave Marion.

The doctor preached a sermon on "Divine Guidance," the text for which was taken from the seventy-third Psalm, in which he stated that it is his firm belief that God does guide our footsteps and shape things for our good. If we will only lean on Him and consult Him prayerfully in all matters. It was an excellent discourse, and led up nicely to the pastor's talk concerning his leave-taking.

Dr. Thomas said that he has been here almost seventeen years, and that, in that time, he has of course been very much identified with the lives of many of the members of his congregation, and has a feeling for them which makes it hard to part. The offer came entirely unsolicited on his part, and was made doubly desirable to him for the reason that there is a college in the city. It has always been a matter of considerable concern to him as to how he would give his boys a college education, for it has been his intention to do so, and now, just as they are reaching the age where they will be ready to begin a college course, it seems to be an act of providence that he should receive a call to a city where there is a good college to which he can send them at a much less cost than would fall on him should he have to send them from here. He stated that, on the whole, the relations of himself and family with Marionites have been pleasant. They have labored and worked for the interest of the church, and it is a decidedly different congregation now from the one he had when he first came to Marion.

Dr. Thomas made an earnest appeal to his congregation to raise the last thousand of the church indebtedness and thus allow him to turn the church over to his successor without the burden of debt.

The doctor's talk was a modest one, exactly such as would be expected from him, and when he concluded the congregation was in tears.

There was scarcely a person present to whom he was not endeared by some act during his pastorate here. Some he had baptized, others married and over the dear ones of others he had preached funeral sermons, all of which are things that bring people into close fellowship with a pastor.

It can be truly said that it was with sincere regret that the majority of the congregation heard his announcement Sunday morning, that he will leave.

SEVERELY INJURED

Is James Hogan by Being Thrown from an Erie Engine.

Young James Hogan, a son of Mr. and Mrs. William Hogan of Prairie street, was badly injured on the Big Four tracks just east of State street about 1 o'clock Monday afternoon.

The lad rode an Erie yard engine, drawing a cut of cars, up town, and was injured in jumping off.

In jumping he was thrown with great violence, and in addition to numerous cuts and bruises, he sustained a possible fracture of the skull at the base of the brain, at which point there is a horrible gash.

Hogan was picked up insensible, and taken to his home, where Dr. O. W. Weeks rendered surgical attention.

A Conscientious Minister.

Dear Sir.—Having tried your White Wine of Tar Syrup, I believe it to be an excellent medicine, and can conscientiously recommend it to others.

Respectfully yours,

Kingsville, Mo. Rev. Wm. Stevenson.

For sale by W. B. Foye.

Stops the Cough and Works off the Cold.

Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, no Pay. Price 25 cents.

RHOADS' SHOE STORE.

LADIES' $3 SHOES.

These fine ladies' shoes are made on nice fitting and natty looking lasts, from all the latest leathers. They are dainty, stylish and long wearing. The price, $3.00, doesn't begin to be their real value. We recommend them fully.

Cool Canvas Shoes and Oxfords

Cool Low Shoes.

This hot weather call's for cool footwear, and we have just what you want in Strap Sandals or Oxford Ties, in Patent Leather or Vici Kid.

Call and see them.

COLORED SHOE LACES *We have them in red, blue, green, gold and white.*

J. E. RHOADS, 109 South Main Street.

A CLEAN-UP SALE

Of Men's and Children's Suits.

We have put a reduced priced penalty on odds in our $12.00, $14.00 and $16.00 grade of Men's Suits. They go at..... **$7.75**

All odds in $8.00 grade go at..... **$4.65**

A clean reduction of $1.50 on every Child's Suit. $4.50 Suits, $3.00; $3.00 Suits, $1.50.

IT'S SURELY TO YOUR INTEREST TO COME TO THIS STORE.

STRELITZS.

Ours is the Store of Economy for You.

It is proven by the experience of those who quietly take the trouble to compare prices. It is proven by the price quotations of our breezy competitors. It is proven by the class of Furniture we sell and its condition when it reaches your homes. It is proven by our steadily growing business. If you are anxious to make your dollars give you the best possible service, you are interested in our store.

H. SCHAFFNER,

212 S. Main St.—Union Block.

Don't Forget

That we sell the celebrated "Tiger" Hay Tedders and Rakes, and that our prices are the lowest.

500 ft. Standard Twine, - - 9c per lb.

650 ft. Pure Manilla, - - 12c per lb.

Price and quality guaranteed. Don't delay, but leave your order at once.

KLING & WILSON.

MARION WEEKLY STAR **$1.00** MARION WEEKLY STAR

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

DAY WE CELEBRATE.

Observance of Glorious Fourth at Various Places.

WAS A QUIET DAY AT WASHINGTON.

Tammany Celebrates and Receives a Letter From Bryan—Porto Ricans Indulge in Festivities—Congressman Grosvenor's Independence Day Speech—The Fourth Abroad.

San Juan, P. R., July 5.—Porto Ricans entered into the spirit of the Fourth of July celebration with enthusiasm. The celebration was under the management of Governor Allen's committee. Both political parties assisted in the ceremonies, for which Governor Allen appropriated $500 and the citizens donated the remainder. The celebration opened with a big public ball, Governor Allen and Mrs. Allen leading the grand march. Never before had there been such a display of colors in San Juan. In 1900 the Fourth was not celebrated here.

There was a parade in which there were over 4,000 persons in line, including 2,500 school children and 200 native troops, the governor, the councillors, the members of the assembly, members of the Grand Army, a regimental band, sailors from the Yankton, marines, police, heads of departments, court officials, clerks and visiting delegations from island cities with bands. The parade was reviewed by the governor. During the afternoon there was a baseball game between an American and a Porto Rican nine and athletic contests, boat and swimming races. There was a mass meeting in the theater, where the school children sang national airs in English, after which addresses were made and the Declaration of Independence was read. In the evening Governor Allen held a public reception at the palace, followed by an illuminated boat parade and a display of fireworks. Telegrams from other towns on the island report that the patriotic observance of the day excepting Ponce, which has done nothing because of lack of funds.

Grosvenor's Oration.

Winfield, Kan., July 5.—Congressman C. H. Grosvenor of Ohio was the principal speaker at the Chautauqua assembly here, addressing a large crowd at the park grounds. Mr. Grosvenor discussed the insular problems, the trusts and disfranchisement of negroes in the south. He said no harm can come of industrial combinations, where wages are not reduced, the number of men employed not decreased and prices of their products not advanced to an unjust figure. Discussing Porto Rico and the Philippines, he said: "He who will torture the position of the United States government, either as proclaimed by congressional enactments or defined by supreme court decisions, as instituting imperialism or upholding oppression, is a stranger to truth and an enemy to his country's fair fame. There has not been taken away from the peoples of those islands by virtue of the legislation of congress and by virtue of the decisions of the supreme court, one right that was held by the people of the northwestern territory of the United States under the ordinance of 1787, and by virtue of the addition of the several divisions thereof into the family of states."

The Day in Denmark.

Copenhagen, July 5.—The Fourth of July was celebrated here by the dressing with flags of all the Danish ships in the harbor. Salutes were fired from the forts and a reception given on board the United States training ship Hartford, attended by the Danish authorities and a number of American tourists. Several Danish warships, when passing the Hartford, played "The Star Spangled Banner," and the Hartford replied by playing the Danish national anthem. At night the harbor was illuminated and the band from the Hartford played at Tivoli garden to the assembled gathering. When the band finished playing the crowd cheered long and enthusiastically for President McKinley.

Celebrated in Paris.

Paris, July 5.—The United States embassy and consulate and a majority of the American business houses and stores here were decorated July 4 with the stars and stripes and the French tricolor hung together. Most of the American residents and visitors attended the open reception of the United States ambassador, General Horace Porter, in the afternoon. The annual banquet of the American chamber of commerce took place at the Hotel Du Quai D'Orsay. General Porter, M. Millerand, the minister of commerce, Chauncey M. Depew, J. W. Alexander of the New York chamber of commerce and Gaston Deschamps were the speakers.

No Demonstration in Berlin.

Berlin, July 5.—In honor of the Fourth of July the American flag floated over the United States embassy, the United States consulate and many private buildings. A number of the American residents went on a picnic to Grunau. No receptions were held by either Andrew D. White, the American ambassador, who has just moved to the Palace hotel, John B. Jackson, secretary of the embassy, or Frank H. Mason, the American consul.

Tammany's Celebration.

New York, July 5.—Tammany Hall held its regular Independence day celebration, at which the Declaration of Independence was read and speeches were made by Governor Jennings of Florida and other leaders of the Democratic party. The following letter of regret from W. J. Bryan, dated Washington, June 25, was read: "I congratulate Tammany upon the ability it has shown in celebrating each return ing anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence. I trust that at this time, when the Republican leaders are denying the universal application of the self-evident truths set forth in that declaration, special emphasis will be given to the assertion that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed. In response to your request for a sentiment appropriate for the occasion, I beg to suggest the following: Liberty is not safe without a written constitution, and a constitution to be of value must be strong enough to control every public servant and broad enough to include within its protection every one who acknowledges allegiance to the flag."

The Fourth in London.

London, July 5.—The American embassy and consulate here were closed. Ambassador Choate held a reception at his residence, attended by many Englishmen, among them Sir Julian Pauncefote, ambassador at Washington, and his family. Fully 500 persons sat down at the banquet of the American society in London, given at the Hotel Cecil. It was a remarkable gathering. Dr. Joseph Parker, minister of the city temple, proposed a toast to President McKinley. Three cheers were given for President McKinley and these were three repeated, after which an additional three were given for Old Glory. There were speeches by Robert W. Hasbury, M. P., Ambassador Choate and others. The speeches were all printed in full in the London morning papers.

Wu Was a Speaker.

Philadelphia, July 5.—Several thousand persons gathered in Independence square to see and hear Wu Ting Fang, the Chinese minister. Minister Wu was orator of the day. Referring to the day, Minister Wu sketched the many important events which had occurred upon its anniversaries. He made humorous reference to the fact that China furnished America with fire crackers, and then in serious vein traced a similarity in the educational system of China and that of the United States, which gave the humblest citizen an opportunity to become part of the government and electoral system.

Double Celebration.

Santiago de Cuba, July 5.—This city enjoyed two days of celebration, conducted on the most elaborate scale since the war. The anniversary of the destruction of Admiral Cervera's squadron there was a yacht excursion to the Spanish wrecks, where a salute was fired and an oration delivered by a loyal Spaniard on the wreck of the Almirante Oquendo. Thursday there was a demonstration of unprecedented interest by the Americans. The Cubans participated and a crowd of several thousand, by unanimous vote, declared that the Fourth of July ought to be a permanent holiday throughout the Cuban republic.

Field Day at Havana.

Havana, July 5.—The Fourth of July was observed among United States troops by a field day at Camp Columbia, where there was large attendance of Americans and Cubans. All the military offices were closed.

At the White House.

Washington, July 5.—The president spent the greater part of the Fourth with Mrs. McKinley. Secretary Hitchcock was the only caller on business, and the day was exceptionally quiet at the executive mansion.

Reception in Rome.

Rome, July 5.—A brilliant independence reception was held by the United States charge d'affaires, Lewis M. Iddings, and was attended by a number of distinguished persons.

Torpedo Boat Exploded.

Cadiz, Spain, July 5.—During practice a torpedo boat exploded, killing an officer and two sailors and injuring 17 others. Many of the latter were dreadfully mutilated.

Had a Fondness For Jewelry.

London, July 5. — George Howard, who was arrested at the J. Pierpont Morgan house recently, where he pretended to be repairing electric wires, was sentenced to four years' penal servitude on indictments charging him with stealing jewelry to the value of £10,000 from various houses.

Pierre Lorillard Ill.

New York, July 5.—Pierre Lorillard, who was a passenger on board the Deutschland, just arrived from Hamburg, Southampton and Cherbourg, was very ill with nephritis throughout the passage. His friends fear he may not recover.

Flames Destroy Flour Mill.

Springfield, Ills., July 5. — The St. Louis Milling company's mills and elevator at Carlinville burned. Loss $100,000, fully insured. The fire is supposed to have been caused by fireworks. The mills will be rebuilt.

Saxony Spinners Fail.

Werdau, Saxony, July 5.—The joint stock company of Flechsig & Bohle, spinners, made an assignment here.

WITH PROPER POMP

Civil Government Was Established In Philippines.

FIRST GOVERNOR IS AN OHIO MAN.

President McKinley Sends Congratulations and Expresses Confidence in the Official Regime—Governor Taft Discusses Affairs of the Archipelago—General MacArthur's Departure.

Manilla, July 5. — With due pomp and ceremony civil government was established in the Philippines July 4 as an appropriate manner of celebrating the nation's birthday in that archipelago. The first civil governor is Judge William H. Taft of Cincinnati, O., who served on the federal bench there and was the president of the Philippine commission. Governor Taft received the following message of congratulation from President McKinley: "Upon the assumption of your new duties as civil governor of the Philippine Islands I have great pleasure in sending congratulations to you and your associate commissioners my thanks for the good work already accomplished. I extend to you my full confidence and best wishes for still greater success in the larger responsibilities now devolved upon you and the assurance not only for myself but for my countrymen of good will for the people of the islands, and the hope that their participation in the government which it is our purpose to develop among them may lead to their highest advancement, happiness and prosperity."

A feature of the inaugural address of Governor Taft was the announcement that Sept. 1, 1901, the commission would be increased by the appointment of three native members, Dr. Wardo Detavern, Benito Legarda and Jose Luzuriaga. Before the first of September departments will exist as follows, heads having been arranged for thus: Interior, Worcester; commerce and police, Wright; justice and finance, Ide; public instruction, Moore.

Of the 27 provinces so far organized, Governor Taft said the insurrection still exists in five. This will cause the continuance of military government in these sections. Sixteen provinces are reported without insurrections, but as yet they have not been organized. Four provinces are not ready for civil government.

Governor Taft predicted that with the concentration of troops into larger garrisons it would be necessary for the people to assist the police, which will facilitate communication among the provinces as well as aid the postal and revenue departments.

Governor Taft said adults should be educated by an organization of American methods. He said there was a reasonable hope that congress would provide a tariff suitable, one that would assist in the development of the Philippines, instead of an application of the United States tariff.

There is unexpended balances in the insular treasury of $3,700,000 and an annual income of $10,000,000. Governor Taft said that friction between civil and military subordinates should be discouraged. The patriotism of the leading Filipinos was commended.

In conclusion, Governor Taft reiterated a hope expressed by the president that in the future the inhabitants would be grateful for the American Philippine victories and that they would be indissolubly linked in ties of affection with the common country.

The transfer of the military authority to General Chaffee was carried out in the presence of the generals, in General MacArthur's office. There was no formality. General MacArthur presented the new commander to the generals and remarked: "I bequeath to you all my troubles." All the high civil and army officers accompanied General MacArthur to the river front, where he formally embarked. Governor Taft and General Chaffee then returned to the palace and gave a reception to the public.

The closing event of the Fourth of July was the reception in honor of General MacArthur at the residence of the civil governor. The United States army transport Meade sailed for Nagasaki with General MacArthur and other members of his staff.

Death of Professor Fiske.

Gloucester, Mass., July 5.—Professor John Fiske, 59, of Cambridge, the famous lecturer and historian, died at the Hawthorne inn, East Gloucester. He came to this city Wednesday and was taken ill soon after arriving at the hotel. The cause of death was excessive heat, of which he had complained for two days. Mr. Fiske was for many years connected with Harvard college in a professional capacity, but severed all such relations with the college 15 years ago, retaining only his office as a member of the board of overseers, and devoting his entire time to lecturing and historical research.

Declined by Merrick.

Cleveland, July 5.—Regarding the rumors which connect his name with the United States ambassadorships to both Italy and Russia, Myron T. Herrick stated that he had been offered his choice of these positions a year ago and had declined to accept them and would not accept now.

WHAT'S UP NOW?

Germany and Russia Doing a Good Deal of Wiseacring.

Berlin, July 5.—Count Von Buelow, the imperial chancellor, left here for the island Norderney, instead of for Plotlbek. Count Von Buelow will continue to manage government affairs from Norderney this year as he did in 1900. The statement, emanation from Russia, that Count Von Buelow would go to St. Petersburg in July, is incorrect. The German tariff bill has not yet reached a stage when it can become a subject of negotiation with foreign countries. Something important, however, seems to be going on between Berlin and St. Petersburg. Before Count Von Buelow left for the seaside he had a lengthy conversation with the Russian ambassador to Germany, who immediately after this conversation, started for Russia.

Morgan's Returns.

New York, July 5.—J. Pierpont Morgan, W. C. Whitney, Jr., W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and Mrs. Vanderbilt, of New York; P. A. B. Widener, W. L. Elkins and Clement Griscom of Philadelphia; Chekib Bey, Turkish minister to Washington; Raphael Josephin, the musician, and Dr. James H. Wormann, United States consul at Munich, Bavaria, arrived on the Deutschland. J. Pierpont Morgan was not disposed to discuss any of the great industrial deals which he is planning and financiering.

Situation at Smuggler Mine.

Denver, July 5.—Governor Orman received the following telegram from State Senator Bagley, who is at Telluride, in regard to the situation at the Smuggler-Union mine: "Conditions unchanged; miners in peaceable possession of mine. Manager Collins is here. Attempts toward settlement being made. Life is not endangered."

Robbers Rounded Up.

Great Falls, Mont., July 5.—Sheriff Griffith, with a posse of 20 men, surrounded the three men who held up the Great Northern transcontinental westbound express near Wagner, at "Buck" Allen's ranch, about 40 miles south of Wagner, near the edge of the old Fort Belknap reservation, on the west fork of Ponchette river.

Once More the Old Story.

Indianapolis, July 5.—Miss May Harding, 20, was burned to death in a farmhouse three miles west of the city. She tried to start a fire with coal oil while alone in the house and her clothing was ignited. The house was entirely consumed and only the bones of the young woman were found in the ruins.

General Wood Better.

Havana, July 5.—General Wood is reported better, but his physicians advise him to take a trip to the United States as soon as possible. His condition will probably allow this in about two weeks.

Will Not Be a Smasher.

Marion, O., July 5.—David Nation, husband of Carrie the saloon smasher, announces that he will deliver temperance lectures. He said: "I will do my work in a more quiet and unpretentious way than does Mrs. Nation."

Three Lengths Ahead.

Henley, England, July 5.—The Pennsylvania university crew defeated the Thames Rowing club crew in the fourth heat of the grand challenge cup races. Pennsylvania finished three lengths ahead. Time 7:22.

Iowa Town Scorched.

Des Moines, July 5.—At Dallon Center eight business houses with their contents were destroyed, with an estimated loss of $30,000.

SPORTING EVENTS.

Results of the Several Baseball Games.

National League.

At Cincinnati—Cincinnati 2, Boston 0. Cincinnati 4, Boston 8.

At Chicago—Chicago 5, Brooklyn 3; Chicago 10, Brooklyn 9.

At Pittsburg—Pittsburg 3, New York 5. Pittsburg 12, New York 0.

At St. Louis—St. Louis 6, Philadelphia 2. St. Louis 0, Philadelphia 1.

CLUBS	W.	L.	P.C.	CLUBS.	W.	L.	P.C.
Pitts...	34	25	.576	Brook...	31	29	.517
N. Y....	33	22	.577	Bost....	28	27	.509
St. L...	31	28	.541	Cin'ti...	25	34	.424
Phila...	32	28	.533	Chic....	21	42	.333

American League.

At Cleveland—Cleveland 8, Chicago 2. Cleveland 6, Chicago 2.

At Milwaukee—Milwaukee 1, Detroit 5. Milwaukee 8, Detroit 7.

At Philadelphia—Philadelphia 6, Washington 5; afternoon, no game; rain.

At Boston—Boston 10; Baltimore 2; Boston 8, Baltimore 3.

CLUBS.	W.	L.	P.C.	CLUBS.	W.	L.	P.C.
Chica...	39	32	.670	Wash...	26	34	.500
Bost....	35	30	.600	Phila...	23	33	.411
Balto...	28	34	.538	Cleve...	23	32	.382
Det't...	32	28	.533	Milw...	20	40	.333

Western Association.

At Grand Rapids—Grand Rapids 7, Indianapolis 5; Grand Rapids 7, Indianapolis 5.

At Toledo—Toledo 4, Wheeling 10; Toledo 14, Wheeling 2.

At Marion, Ind.—Marion 11, Fort Wayne 2; Marion 6, Fort Wayne 5.

At Dayton—Dayton 5, Columbus 1; Dayton 3, Columbus 2.

CLUBS.	W.	L.	P.C.	CLUBS.	W.	L.	P.C.
Ind....	44	20	.687	Ft. W....	32	34	.485
Gd R...	40	26	.606	Toledo..	29	31	.483
Wheel'g.	36	30	.500	Mar'n...	26	33	.441
Day'n...	31	31	.500	Colu....	21	43	.327

Turf Winners.

At Sheepshead Bay—Honolulu, Colonel Padden, Fly Wheel, The Parader, Magic Light, Dolando.

At Washington Park—Jack Maitla, Sam Fuller, Ed Adack, Robert Waddell, Crockett, Mr. Brown, Moors.

At St. Louis—Hirt, Asher, Kingslee, Prince Stonemouth, Tom Collins, Ondenarde, Penis II, Lee Brune.

At Newport—Flop, Dr. Worth, Miss Gerry, Uledi, Beats Venture, Ignis, Lead Me.

PASSED IT IN A JIFFY

Porto Ricans Know What They Want and Ask For It.

ADOPT THE FREE TRADE RESOLUTION

Officially Declare the Island Is Self-Sustaining and Does Not Need the Tariff Revenues—Governor Allen Promptly Signed the Resolution. Now Up to Uncle Sam.

San Juan, P. R., July 5.—The legislature of Porto Rico in special joint session about three hours, adopted by unanimous vote the preliminary resolution favoring the abrogation of tariff duties on exchange of commodities between the island and the United States. Governor Allen signed the resolution, the announcement of which was received with cheers.

The free trade resolution begins with a preamble in which reference is made to section three of the Foraker law. The resolutions then continue:

The Porto Rican legislature in extraordinary session and acting pursuant to the provisions of congress, does hereby notify the president of the United States that by virtue of the Foraker act and other acts it has enacted and put into operation a system of local taxation to meet the necessities of insular government, and it hereby directs that a copy of this joint resolution be presented to the president of the United States, and it requests that Governor Allen deliver the resolution in person to President McKinley to the end that the proclamation may be made by him and it (it shall seem wise and appear proper to the president of the United States the assembly requests that his proclamation be issued July 25, so that day is being established a legal Porto Rican holiday to commemorate the anniversary of the coming of the American flag.

Governor Allen personally read a message before the assembly in which he reviewed the financial situation of the island and showed that Porto Rico possessed abundant revenues for its need without drawing upon customs receipts. Mr. Hollander's report on the island's resources from which revenue could be derived was considered sufficiently definite to warrant the joint resolution in favor of free trade.

The resolution was introduced to the house by Senor Morales. Mr. Holland, in a long speech, reviewed the workings of the new tax law and explained the new system of taxation. He said: "Present conditions make this joint resolution possible, and the insular assembly can henceforth dispense with the revenues accruing from Porto Rican customs." Several other speeches were made.

This action of the assembly is considered to be the most important taken by it since the inauguration of Governor Allen.

Hot Time in Parliament.

London, July 5. — In the house of commons an acrimonious discussion arose between the radicals and the government on the South African war. Lloyd George and others violently denouncing the government war policy. William Redmond, Nationalist, reminded the government that the day was Independence day beyond the seas and that the British statesmen were now glad to claim kinship with and sing hosannas to independent America. The anniversary, he insisted, ought to be a lesson to them. Mr. Broderick, the war secretary, amid continual disorder and interruption from the Irish benches, reproached the prudent radicals with profiting the war by encouraging the Boers to a vain resistance.

Weather Probabilities.

Washington, July 5.—Reports to the weather bureau show that extreme high temperature continues over a large section of the country affected by the hot wave, but that in quite a number of localities the thermometer was a few degrees lower. In some others it was higher. Some of the low temperatures were due to local thunderstorms. The officials will not risk an opinion as to the possibility of a cool wave making its appearance, but content themselves with the simple statement of the probability of a steady lowering of high temperatures through atmospheric conditions.

Pingree's Body Taken Home.

New York, July 5. — The body of Hazen S. Pingree, former governor of Michigan, who died while abroad, started for Detroit from the Grand Central station in a funeral train of three cars. The car in which the coffin rested was draped in black cloth and displayed on either side a large oil painting of the deceased. There were no services incident to the removal to the train. William Maybury, mayor of Detroit, with a delegation of about 25 persons from that city, including some of the former staff of Mr. Pingree when he was governor, attended the body.

Friar Ruthven's Sentence.

London, July 5.—Victor Ruthven, a former monk, who drew a revolver to protect himself against a mob that attacked him March 4 at Shanklin, Isle of Wight, while he was delivering an anti-Catholic lecture, and who was charged with shooting with intent to kill, was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment.

Dropped into the Lake.

Muskegon, Mich., July 5.—Frank Tassow, an aeronaut from Grand Rapids, was killed while making a parachute drop. He fell 1,000 feet, dropping into Muskegon lake. Thousands saw the accident.

FROM OHIO TOWNS.

News Gathered in Buckeye Field. Jealous Soldier's Deed.

Columbus, O., July 5.—Thomas Spaulding and Albert Johnson, negroes in the general recruiting service at the United States garrison here, are dead, victims of a double tragedy. Johnson deliberately murdered Spaulding with a rifle and then took his own life with the same weapon. The shooting occurred at the garrison, and it is said was the result of a drunken quarrel. A woman is also said to have been in the case. Johnson came here from Indiana, being in the military service about 10 years. Spaulding hails from Louisville, enlisting 18 years ago, and was married a year ago to a young woman here.

Three Drowned.

Toledo, July 5.—Three persons were drowned in the river fronting Walbridge park. They are George F. Hirth, proprietor of a job printing office; Helen Hirth, his sister, and Aggie Fisher. These, with three others, went to the park to spend the day. While taking a row on the river a sailboat came so near that a collision was feared and in a rush to the other side of the boat it was overturned. The others were saved.

Imported Wheat Iron.

Warren, O., July 5.—The shortage which W. H. Foster was forced to purchase in England and Wales because the American Steel Steel company refused to sell him material has begun to arrive. The price at which the iron was bought in England was low enough to permit the payment of the import duty, besides the freight to Niles, and still be lower than the American price.

Governor Nash's Vacation.

Columbus, O., July 5.—Governor Nash left Wednesday for Sandusky to visit the soldiers' home and attend the meeting of the State Bar association at Put-in-Bay next week and then sail up the lakes, now in the possession of the state naval reserves, for Buffalo, so as to be at the Pan American exposition Ohio day, July 19. He will be absent from the capital three weeks.

Fire in a Quarry.

Galion, O., July 5. — The building and machinery at the main plant of the Lecraille stone quarry, north of here, was set afire by the torch of a workman. Building and contents destroyed. Loss $5,000, fully insured. The company will rebuild at once.

Frank Patterson Dead.

Dayton, O., July 5.—Frank J. Patterson, 51, vice president of the National Cash Register company, died suddenly at his residence from heart disease. He had been a sufferer with this trouble a year, and his death was not wholly unexpected.

Lightning Destroys a Church.

Cleveland, July 5. — The Superior Street Baptist church, corner of Superior and Minnesota streets, a $20,000 structure, was struck by lightning and burned to the ground.

Went Beyond His Depth.

Hamilton, O., July 5.—While bathing in the reservoir at Campbell's bridge with a companion Harry Bennett, 11, went beyond his depth and drowned.

Boy's Eye Put Out.

Ottawa, O., July 5.—The 7-year-old son of John Hotts of Columbus Grove lost one eye and had the other badly injured as a result of shooting cannon crackers.

Played on the Track.

Athens, O., July 5.—While playing on a railroad track Pearl, the 4-year-old son of George Cathorne of Beaumont, was struck by an engine and killed.

Boy Crushed to Death.

Lima, O., July 5.—Claude Miller, 10, while riding a bicycle, ran into a heavily loaded wagon, fell under the wheels and was crushed to death.

Couldn't Endure the Heat.

Hamilton, O., July 5.—Tortured by the heat, Frank Schoenfeldt, 24, an eccentric young man, deliberately blew out his brains.

Fell Down Stairs.

Tiffin, O., July 5.—While intoxicated Michael Sheehan, a bartender, fell down stairs and broke his neck.

CUT TO THE CORE.

Telegrams That State Facts Without Going Into Details.

Third wife of the Sultan of Turkey is dead.

Earl Russell's trial on charge of bigamy postponed till Aug. 6.

Walter Milner, 17, and Robert Rustmayer, 17, of Bloomington, Ills., drowned while bathing.

Bruce Bundred, farmer, in Granger county, Texas, shot and killed John W. Crozier, a lawyer, who won a suit against him.

Motorman and Major killed and several passengers injured by collision of electric cars on Cedar Rapids and Marion, Ia., line.

The Kharkoff Commercial bank at Odessa failed with a deficit of 5,000,000 roubles, causing a financial panic in southern Russia.

Judge J. H. Baker of United States district court at Indianapolis stated to succeed the late Judge William A. Woods of the circuit court of appeals.

Notice given police authorities to look out for Attilio Pisel and Enrico Girli, Italian anarchists, who are expected in Berlin for criminal purposes.

RUSSIAN TARIFF WAR.

It May Be Extended to Our Goods Entering Finland.

TINNISH TARIFF TO BE REVISED.

Measures Adopted Looking to Abrogation of Finland's Customs Bureau by Russia—American Agricultural Machinery Largely Imported into Finland—A Prominent Finn's Views.

The Russian tariff difficulty, according to a Washington dispatch to the New York Sun, may be still further complicated by Russia's recent attitude toward Finland, one of its dependencies, which for many years has enjoyed practically an independent form of government. Finland is a large importer of American agricultural machinery and has always been allowed by Russia to have its own custom houses and customs duties. It has levied duties on imports from Russia and exports to Russia from Finland, the revenues being applied to the internal government of the dependency.

Russia has now determined, however, to make Finland a part of the empire and disregard the promises of Alexander II, who assured Finland an independent government with a separate constitution. The present czar has already taken steps to break down Finnish independence, the latest being the adoption of measures looking to an absolute Russian control of the Finnish custom houses. This would mean that Russia would apply the same retaliatory tariff duties on American goods entering Finland from the United States as on goods coming into the empire. This would undoubtedly work a hardship upon the Finns, who have depended largely upon American machinery and at times upon American wheat and cereals.

Already the people of Finland have begun to show their dissatisfaction at the attitude of Russia, and at the last session of congress Senator McMillan of Michigan received a petition from a colony of Finns in his state asking that this government protest against the conduct of Russia toward the dependency.

An official inquiry has been started to ascertain just what relations exist between Russia and Finland as to foreign commerce, with particular attention to the question of American imports into Finland. The object of the inquiry is to ascertain whether or not Russia is seeking to obstruct the American trade with Finland and what ground the empire may have for such interference. It is very probable that Victor Ek, the United States consul at Helsingfors, the capital of Finland, will be called upon for a report on the situation.

A prominent Finn who has been to the United States for several months arranging for the colonization of a number of Finns is authority for the statement that Finland would welcome any international difficulty Russia may have and stands ready to give assistance to any Russian enemy. He declares that Finland has a standing army of 15,000 men and in case of war could put 300,000 men in the field. There is much dissatisfaction in Finland because the present ruler has not only failed to regard the promises of his predecessors, but has sought in every way possible to disregard them. He says that Finland was never conquered by Russia, but was sold by Sweden at the close of the last war between Russia and Sweden, notwithstanding the fact that the war had been carried on for two years by Finnish troops. When Sweden ceded Finland to Russia the czar Alexander II promised that Finland should have independence, and he endeavored to carry out his assurances by granting perfect freedom to the Finns in the administration of their internal affairs. The governor general to Finland is appointed, but he has no authority, the Finnish senate making all laws. Recently Russia has taken away from Finland many of the liberties heretofore enjoyed, and the latest reported is that the customs houses are to be placed under Russian control.

Only Forty Whalers Left.

According to the annual review of the whaling industry as prepared by The Whalemen's Shipping List the past year was both a satisfactory and disappointing one. While the sperm whale fleet did well the right whale fleet met with only fair success. There were two disasters to the fleet during the year, the bark Alaska of San Francisco, lost at Cape Nome, and the brig Rose Baker of New London, lost at Port Stanley, Falkland islands. The present fleet is made up of 40 vessels, says the Philadelphia Record. On Jan. 1 New Bedford had 14 ships and barks and 6 schooners, a total tonnage of 4,220; Provincetown had 4 schooners of 468 tons; Boston, 1 bark of 385 tons, and San Francisco, 12 square riggers and 1 schooner of 3,672 tons.

Tobacco For Greek Soldiers.

Soldiers of the Greek army are to be taught to raise and cure tobacco for their own use.

Ohio Grower Has Already Succeeded.

An Ohio grower has already succeeded in growing tobacco from which he has cured cigars that may be smoked by the hand.

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DOORS ARE CLOSED.

Perry Heath's Bank Has Gone Into Liquidation.

TEMPORARY RECEIVER IN CHARGE.

Statement of the Bank's Resources and Liabilities—President Thompson Explains the Difficulties Which Beset the Institution—Depository For New York Postal Funds.

New York, June 28—The Seventh National bank of New York has closed its doors, the controller of the currency having appointed a national bank examiner temporary receiver. The directors immediately took steps to reorganize the institution.

An informal meeting of officers of important banks was held at a downtown club and the suspension of the Seventh National and its relations with other financial institutions was thoroughly discussed. A tacit understanding that all interests should be protected was arrived at.

"No one else," said one of those at the meeting, "will be allowed to fail. No institution, I may say, is in peril, but means have been devised to give ample protection. We have got this incident out of the way, and I see no danger ahead. The Seventh could expect neither aid nor sympathy from the associated banks."

The Seventh National was originally the old Seventh Ward bank and was established in 1883. For a long time control of the institution was held by John McAneny, a southerner, who was president of the bank. In May, 1899, Assistant Postmaster General Perry S. Heath, practically acquired a controlling interest in the stock of the bank and July 4, 1899, William H. Kimball resigned as national bank examiner to become vice president of the Seventh, changes in the directorate being made at the same time. Josiah Quincy of Boston was one of the directors elected then. Aug. 21, 1899, Mr. McAneny resigned the presidency and Vice President Kimball was chosen in his stead. Fletcher S. Heath was elected vice president. The officers and directors are as follows: E. R. Thomas, president; Fletcher S. Heath, vice president; George W. Adams, cashier, directors, George W. Adams, Eugene Bissell, Thomas M. Boyd, Fletcher S. Heath, Perry S. Heath, Erskine Hewitt, William H. Kimball, Alexander McDonald, Guy C. Major, William P. Orr, Josiah Quincy, Frank H. Rav, John A. Sullivan, W. H. Taylor, Samuel Thomas.

Resources and Liabilities.

Following is a statement of liabilities and resources of the bank:

Resources: Loans and discounts, $3,539,459.97; United States bonds to secure circulation and deposits, $550,000; premiums, $21,474.14; stocks and securities, $121,629.86; banking house, $4,000; due from banks, $466,821.88, cash and exchanges, $405,044.28; five per cent United States redemption fund, $17,150; total, $5,165,580.12.

Liabilities: Capital stock, $500,000; surplus, $150,000; profit and loss account, $87,794.; circulation, $300,000; deposits, $4,127,786.12; total, $5,165,580.12.

The suspended institution is now in the hands of the controller of the currency, who has appointed Forest Raynor as temporary receiver. Mr. Raynor's examination of the loans of the bank are understood to have approved that the collateral back of them was weak in some instances.

The Seventh National bank was the custodian of the funds of the New York postoffice. Assistant Postmaster Morgan said, of the suspension: "The postoffice is amply protected. When the account was opened the bank put up $250,000 in government bonds as security. The present state of the postoffice account with the bank I do not know. I am investigating it."

Postmaster Van Cott of New York has been instructed to deposit the money order funds for the present in the subtreasury at New York, and a new depository to take the place of the suspended bank will be determined on by the postmaster general in a few days. The postmaster is not permitted to let the money order balance in the bank exceed $300,000, and in conformance with the requirements he forwarded to the treasury last Tuesday $110,000 excess.

Members of the clearing house committee say that no other banking house will be affected. Marquand & Company announce that they will continue business.

Statement by President Thomas.

Edward R. Thomas, president of the Seventh National, issued a statement in which he says the difficulties of the bank were due solely to the making by the previous executive officers of large advances to Marquand & Company, and that the security thereon was of an unmarketable character, although of considerable intrinsic value; that upon the urgent application of the board, he and his associate, Edwin H. Gould, had furnished financial assistance upon adequate securities and upon the assurance that the obligations of Marquand & Company would be made good, that the firm named had, however, failed to fulfill expectations, and while he and Mr. Gould and some of the directors were willing to furnish further financial aid, it was not deemed by them as just either to the depositors, stockholders or the public to invite deposits and credit until the affairs of the bank were again placed upon an absolutely safe basis; that for this purpose reasonable time was necessary, and to prevent unfair preference or advantages, the board determined, with the advice of counsel, to suspend operations for the present.

Guy C. Major, formerly president of the American Linseed company, is one of the directors of Seventh National bank. He said it would be a couple of days before it would be known whether the bank would ever resume business. "Not a depositor will lose a dollar," said he. "Whatever the stockholders lost they are able to lose and will accept their losses with smiles. There was only one account that gave us any difficulty, and that was the Marquand account. Aside from this the bank had not over $10,000 worth of questionable loans. The future of the bank depends largely upon the Marquand account being made good."

President Oakley Thorne of the North American Trust company, which had some business relations with the Seventh National, said his corporation was not in any way affected by the suspension of the Seventh National.

President Alvah Trowbridge of the Ninth National bank reiterated his denial of connection with any of the financial transactions which impaired the Seventh National.

News at Heath Home.

Muncie, Ind., June 28—News of the closing down of the Seventh National bank of New York was received in Muncie with great interest owing to the extensive interests of the Heath family in the bank. Fletcher S. Heath, vice president of the Seventh National, wired his two brothers, Cyrus R. and Fred W., that the closing down of the bank would in no wise seriously affect him or the other brother, Perry S. Heath. Cyrus R. and F. W. Heath left for New York.

CUBA'S ELECTION LAW.

The Plan Proposed Favors the Australian Ballot System.

Havana, June 28—The electoral commission appointed by the Cuban constitutional convention to frame laws for the conduct of Cuban elections has completed its work. The electoral project provides for universal suffrage and the use of the Australian ballot system. One article specifies that the ballots shall be divided into columns corresponding in the number of political parties in the field, and that each column shall be distinguished by the mark of a party, in order to prevent the deception of voters who can neither read nor write.

The project also provides that the electoral boards shall be in the hands of representatives elected by the political parties and presided over by judicial functionaries. It also prohibits the governmental power from intending in the elections. Sailors and soldiers of the Cuban republic, as well as men who by virtue of their office bear arms, are to be prohibited from voting.

Edward's Coronation.

London, June 28—A proclamation of King Edward announces that his coronation is to take place in June, 1902, the date not yet determined. The ceremonies shall include such only as are traditional. This officially excludes the "king's champion" and numerous other ancient usages in connection with the procession.

Pope Said to Be Very Ill.

Paris, June 28. — A dispatch from Rome announces the pope to be seriously ill and says Dr. Lapponi his attending physician, does not leave the pontiff's bed. Vatican officials are anxious concerning the pope's health.

No Lives Lost.

Keyser, W. Va., June 28—Later advices from the New Creek valley, which was inundated by a cloudburst, indicate that no lives were lost and that the damage was confined to live stock and growing crops.

Rain in Mexico.

City of Mexico, June 28—General rains have set in nearly all over the country, thus insuring the safety of crops. Wheat is about an average and corn will be probably as large as last year.

SPORTING EVENTS.

Results of the Several Baseball Games.

American League.

At Washington: Washington 2, Boston 0.
At Detroit: Detroit 4, Milwaukee 1.
At Chicago: Chicago 5, Cleveland 1.
At Baltimore: Baltimore 9, Philadelphia 3.

CLUBS	W	L	P.C	CLUBS	W	L	P.C
Chica	44	20	.688	Det't	28	25	.528
Bost	39	19	.594	Phila	21	40	.344
Balto	35	20	.556	Milw	19	44	.302
Wash.	27	39	.376	Cleve.	18	42	.300

National League.

At Brooklyn: Brooklyn 8, Pittsburg 7.
At Boston: Boston 8, St. Louis 7.
At New York: First game, New York 3, Cincinnati 7; second, New York 4, Cincinnati 0.
At Philadelphia: First game, Philadelphia 10, Chicago 7; second, Philadelphia 4, Chicago 1.

CLUBS	W	L	P.C	CLUBS	W	L	P.C
Pitts	41	21	.574	St L.	29	28	.509
Brook	39	24	.547	Bost	27	31	.521
N Y	37	27	.578	Cincin	22	36	.441
Phila	29	25	.537	Chica	19	38	.333

Western Association.

At Dayton: Dayton 1, Louisville 2.
At Columbus: Columbus 7, Indianapolis 2.
At Fort Wayne: Fort Wayne 4, Wheeling 5.
At Toledo: First game, Toledo 5, Marion 4; second, Toledo 10, Marion 2.

CLUBS	W	L	P.C	CLUBS	W	L	P.C
Ind	38	17	.691	Wheel'g	26	27	.491
Louis	35	24	.593	Ft W	25	31	.473
Toledo	32	25	.579	Marion	21	33	.389
Dayton	27	27	.500	Cols	21	37	.362

Turf Winners.

At Shepherd Bay: King Pepper, Laveline, Rey Hampton, Gold Heels Optional, Starbright.

At Chicago—South Breeze, Waln Molleen, Maude Gunne, Pink Coat, Devon, San Andres.

At Newport—Golden C., Nellie Hohnuth, Rose of Red, Birdie May, Eleven Reds, Santa Ventura.

At St. Louis: Royal Athlete, Said, Beaune, Reg, McGruder, Ed L., Kis Me.

At Detroit—Sattie, Similar, Bugle Maid, Grey Daily, Wood Trice, Ile Away.

RUTHVEN EXECUTED.

He Paid the Death Penalty For Killing a Policeman.

FIGHT FOR LIFE WAS UNAVAILING.

Two Respites Granted to Him Condemned Man Opportunity to Present Proof For Clemency—The Governor Found No Cause to Interfere With Death Sentence—Ohio Items.

Columbus, O., June 28—Death in the electric chair in the state penitentiary at 12:10 o'clock Friday morning closed the earthly career of Edwin Ruthven of Cleveland. He met death bravely and walked from the cell to the electric chair without faltering, promptly sat down in the chair and prepared for his departure from this world with perfect calmness. He bade farewell to the sheriff of Cuyahoga county and others in the death chamber and again declared the innocence of both himself and his wife, the latter being under sentence in the female portion of the penitentiary on a charge of receiving goods stolen by her husband. After this statement the straps were fastened, the current was turned on, and in a few minutes he was lifeless.

Edwin Ruthven, a negro, was convicted of murdering Policeman John Shipp at Cleveland May 6, 1900. Officers had discovered burglars at work in the house of Mr. Lenkling at Cleveland and Shipp, who pursued a burglar into the pantry, received two shots, one of which proved fatal. The burglar, who had a black handkerchief over his face, escaped. The handkerchief was found near Ruthven's home. When officers surrounded Ruthven's house Ruthven escaped through a fusillade of shots, but was wounded. This would led to his apprehension in Indianapolis, where he was arrested after another fight.

In Ruthven's home was found stolen property valued at $1,100, including articles taken from the Lenkling house. The trial and conviction of Ruthven became one of the most criminal cases of Ohio.

Since his conviction and sentence, Ruthven made a determined fight for life. Twice the governor granted a respite of 30 days to give his friends time for producing evidence in support of his appeal for commutation of sentence to life imprisonment, which of pardons. Governor Nash finally refused to interfere in the sentence of the court and Ruthven's life ended in the electric chair.

Question Raised by Strikers.

Cincinnati, June 28.—The striking machinists are taking a novel course by preparing an application to be presented to Judge Smith of the common pleas court for an injunction to restrain the manufacturers from interfering with their pickets stationed in the vicinity of shops to persuade workmen from going to work. The position they wish to establish is not the right to enter the premises of the manufacturers, but to hold conversation with whomsoever they choose on the public streets or on property not belonging to the manufacturers. This movement is said to foreshadow an application by the manufacturers to enjoin the pickets of the strikers.

Verdict For Thatcher.

Springfield, O., June 28.—The case of George W. Thatcher, charged with forging the name of the late millionaire P. P. Mast to notes aggregating $296,000 was soon decided by the jury. After being out a short time the jury returned a verdict of acquittal. Thatcher holds notes aggregating $296,000 which he claims Mast signed shortly before his death, as representing the amount which Mast had collected belonging to the Mercer estate, but which he had failed to turn over to the Mercer heirs. The Mast executors claimed all were forgeries and Thatcher was indicted for forgery on three notes. Trial on the first note resulted in his acquittal.

Fought on a Train.

Lima, O., June 28—John S. McKinney and Roscoe Barnet of Arcadia, Ind., members of a party of 10 on an eastern trip, quarreled on a passenger train and McKinney received several stabs. He was taken from the train and placed in a hospital here. Barnet was found in the railroad yards and was arrested. He claimed McKinney first struck him and he acted in self defense. McKinney says he can not account for the assault. Passengers separated them. Several women on the train fainted with fright.

Proposition Rejected.

Dayton, O., June 28.—At a meeting of the molders and metal polishers' unions, the final proposition of the National Cash Register company to its striking employes was refused and the company at once decided to operate the large concern as an open shop in the two departments affected. The union employes in other departments will remain at work.

Saved by a Brave Woman.

Sandusky, O., June 28. — Dorothy Neill, 4, while playing, plunged off the drawbridge into Sandusky bay. At the time she was walking with Mrs. Seth Hayes, of Fremont. The water is deep and a swift running current would have swept the child away had not Mrs. Hayes plunged in after her. After a desperate struggle the little girl was saved.

Five Years For Taking Chickens.

Hillsboro, O., June 28.—Robert Newman has just been taken to the penitentiary for five years for stealing eight chickens worth $2.40. He was nearly 50 years old and had a wife and two babies and had never before been charged with a dishonest act.

DEATHS BY DROWNING.

Reports of Several Sad Accidents. Hero Lost His Life.

Knoxville, June 28—Samuel Logan, son of Judge S. T. Logan, was drowned in the Tennessee river after rescuing Miss H. L. Guion of New Orleans from the same fate. A crowd of young people had gone on the river for a bathing. In attempting to ride a pair of mules behind a stern wheel steamer the yawl dipped and Miss Guion, thinking the boat was overturning, leaped into the river. Logan followed and kept her from sinking. After a hard struggle he got Miss Guion to the boat. As she was being pulled into the boat and before help could be extended Logan sank from sheer exhaustion and drowned.

Brothers Perish Together.

Des Moines, June 28. — Jesse Van Scoy and his brother John, aged respectively 20 and 11, were drowned near Ames. The smaller boy got beyond his depth and the brother tried to rescue him. Jesse leaves a wife and child.

Drowned In the Maumee.

Bowling Green, O., June 28.—Don Harned, Joseph La Farre and Grover Gamphor, three young men who lived in this vicinity, were drowned in the Maumee river near Perrysburg while bathing.

Tried to Save His Friend.

Waterloo, Neb., June 28.—Lee Setter, 17, and Walter Evans, 32, were drowned in a small lake near here. Evans lost his life trying to save Setter, who had gone beyond his depth.

Relief For Starving Chinese.

Washington, June 28.—The Chinese minister, Wu Ting Fang, received information that a second remittance of $20,000 had been cabled by The Christian Herald to the relief committee at Tien Tsin for the famine sufferers in Shan Si and other provinces. A first remittance of $20,000 from the same source was made a few weeks ago, and was acknowledged by Li Hung Chang. The fund is distributed through missionaries who personally supervise the famine relief in the provinces of Shan Si, Shen Si and Chi Li. Minister Conger has given his cooperation to the relief movement, and has approved the members of the committee for distribution.

Arrival of Gomez.

Tampa, Fla., June 28—General Maximo Gomez arrived here from Havana and left immediately for New York. General Gomez was very reticent concerning Cuban matters, with which he is supposed to have much to do. He said he was especially delighted to once more set foot upon American soil, as he felt that he was among friends.

Coal Tax Bill Passed.

London, June 28—After prolonged debate and considerable disorder the house of commons, in committee, adopted the coal tax bill by a majority of 86. An unseemly scene occurred when the Irish members accused the chairman of the committee of partisanship in failing to secure a proper hearing for the opponents of the tax.

Help For Machinists.

Washington, June 28—The executive council of the American Federation of Labor authorized an assessment on affiliated organizations for the purpose of aiding the striking machinists in their contest for a 9 hour day. A circular letter will be sent out immediately and it is estimated that $50,000 will be secured in response to the first call.

Sheetz Used a Gun.

Cleveland, Mon., June 28—George W. Cline, a Cuban cowman, rancher, attacked Joe Sheetz, another rancher, on the street with a six-shooter. Sheetz returned the fire with both barrels of a shotgun, blowing his assailant to pieces. A coroner's jury exonerated Sheetz.

Founded Dawson City.

Plattsburg, N. Y., June 28—Joseph Ladue, the founder of Dawson City, in the Klondike, died at his home in Seventy-six Falls. Mr. Ladue had not been well since his return from Alaska and spent last winter at Colorado Springs on a vain search for health.

Dynamite Exploded.

Lock Haven, Pa., June 28—Three persons are reported to have been killed and two seriously injured by an explosion of dynamite near Kurtus. The men were blasting for a railroad.

The Weather.

For Ohio—Local rains; cooler in northern portion; variable winds.

THIS AND THAT.

Telegraphic Intelligence of the World in Tabloid Form.

George B. Cox last factory at Malden, Mass., burned. Loss $35,000.

Jerman Riesco elected president of Chile, relation of President Errazuriz.

Louisville team in Western Baseball association transferred to Grand Rapids, Mich.

F. H. Hawks of Huntington, W. Va., was appointed warden of federal prison at Atlanta, Ga.

Heir Exner, director of the Leipziger bank, Leipzig, Germany, which failed June 25, was arrested.

Thomas G. Barker of Arlington, N. J., sentenced to five years for shooting and wounding Rev. John Keller.

Lehigh Valley freighthouse at Buffalo Creek, N. Y., burned. Steamer Hennepin burned and steamer Saranac damaged.

W. C. Carson of near Topeka, Kan., refused to comply with threatening letter demanding $5,000. His house was burned. Wife perished in flames.

Thomas J. Rogers of Clarinda, Ia., shot himself on eve of marriage. Had spent all but $00 of $12,000 inheritance. Inez C. Plank was bride-elect.

JESSIE FOUND GUILTY

Jury Agreed on Manslaughter of the Second Degree.

RECEIVED THE VERDICT STOICALLY.

Majority of Jurors Wanted to Fix Guilt at First Degree Murder—Juror Who Favored Acquittal Yielded and a Compromise Was Reached—Penalty Three to Five Years.

Eldorado, Kan., June 28 — Jessie Morrison was found guilty of manslaughter in the second degree. The penalty is not more than five years nor less than three years in the penitentiary. Miss Morrison's lawyers filed notice of appeal. The prisoner was taken to her old cell and locked up. Then her father, who had been with her, left her. The jury wrangled nearly 36 hours over the verdict.

It was known for some time that one of the jurors favored acquittal while the others were for conviction. Finally the twelfth juror gave in, and the jury spent a number of hours wrangling over the degree of crime to be determined. A majority favored a verdict for first degree while others stood out for a verdict of manslaughter. The jurors finally agreed upon the second degree of manslaughter as a compromise.

Miss Morrison awaited the outcome at her home with perfect composure. When called to the courtroom to hear the jury's verdict she betrayed no anxiety. Every hour of delay had given her and her attorney hope of acquittal or a disagreement. Miss Morrison accepted the result with the fortitude of a stoic.

Yale Won.

New London, June 28—Yale won the varsity race with Harvard by a little less than two lengths in the last 100 yards of the four mile struggle. It was one of the most interesting contests between the crews of the two universities ever seen on the river. From the sound of the referee's pistol until the finish it was anybody's race. Harvard got the best of the start and was slightly ahead in the first mile. Upon entering the last quarter of a mile Yale hit up the stroke again and 100 yards from the finish the nose of the New Haven shell was poked perceptibly to the front. Harvard was unable to respond again to the frantic call of her coxswain and the blue was a winner. The official time: Yale, 23 37, Harvard, 21:45. The freshmen race, followed by the four-oar contest preceded the big event. The Yale freshmen covered the two mile course in 10 27 4-5. Harvard followed in 10 48. The Harvard quartette rowed away from the Yale four at the start and finished in 11:19 3, six lengths ahead of Yale. The time of the Yale four was 12 09 4-5.

Released on Habeas Corpus.

Denver, June 28—Judge Hallett of the United States district granted a writ of habeas corpus in the case of Edward H. Reid, a cattle shipper of Omaha, who was convicted in the district court of Arapahoe county of having violated the Colorado statutes by shipping cattle into this state from Texas without having a signed bill of health from the state inspector, for which he was sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the county jail. Reid refused to pay a state inspection fee after receiving a clean bill of health from the federal inspector. The National Live Stock association will test the validity of the Colorado law requiring the inspection of cattle shipped through the state.

Hiestand's Hearing Deferred.

Washington, June 28. — Notwithstanding the arrival at Major H. O. S. Hiestand in San Francisco, it is probable that the senate commission of military affairs will not begin its investigation of the charges against him until some time in autumn. The committee had expected to examine Major Hiestand in May, but as he was not then in this country the members of the commission scattered, and it is not considered probable that they could be gotten together now. The charges allege that Major Hiestand organized a combination to control the supply of Manilla hemp.

Beheaded His Wife.

McKinney, Tex., June 28—Rev. John Long, colored, while walking along a principal street of this city with his wife, deliberately cut her throat from ear to ear with a pocket knife. Her head was nearly severed from her body and death was instantaneous. Long then tenderly laid her on the ground, folded her arms across her bosom, and proceeded down the street, where he was captured after a vicious fight and placed in jail. Long had been to the asylum, from which he was released several months ago. The mother of the slain woman was an eyewitness to the tragedy.

Result of a Quarrel.

Joplin, Mo., June 28.—Will Moore, manager of the S. C. Henderson Grocery company of this city and one of the most prominent young business men of southwest Missouri, was shot in the back and perhaps fatally wounded by Wilkins Taylor, son of one of the wealthiest mine owners of the city. The young men had been quarreling for an hour in a saloon over a local racing cutter. Both had been drinking.

Considines Held For Murder.

Seattle, Wash., June 28.—The coroner's jury returned a verdict that William L. Meredith was murdered by John Considine, assisted by Tom Considine. Warrants have been issued charging the Considines with murder.

TROUBLE IN GUAM.

Reports Received at Washington of Lawlessness in the Island.

Washington, June 28.—The attention of the navy department has been formally called to what appears to be an unsatisfactory condition of affairs in Guam. The incoming mail has brought a copy of an order issued by the naval commandant of the island, Commander Seaton Schroeder, denouncing "hoodlumism and lawlessness," which, he says, are rampant at the station. The order refers to "terrorism at the fort, gambling and drunkenness, which have brought the United States forces into disrepute."

The order goes with respect to restrictions on the liberties of marines. The department will be obliged to look into the denunciation of the marines. General Heywood, commandant of marines, has been called upon to furnish such information as he has, and it may be that a court of inquiry will be appointed.

Scaffold Fell.

Buffalo, June 28—The breaking of a temporary platform built on a scaffolding inside and bridging the top of a monstrous tank in the eastern elevator dropped six structural iron workers 80 feet. Four were killed, one instantly, and the others died within a few hours. The dead are: John Keefe, jr., 24, Buffalo; W. Kranse, 30, of Greenville, O.; John Corbett, jr., 21, Hartford, Conn.; Petro Krotinger, 21, Fremont, O.

Volunteers All Home Now.

San Francisco, June 28—The Forty-third regiment, the last of the volunteers to leave the Philippines, arrived here on the transport Kilpatrick, 23 days from Manilla. The Forty-third was in the Philippines 18 months, seeing much service. The regiment was recruited at Camp Meade, Pa. The Forty-second infantry was mustered out.

Interstate Electric Line.

Indianapolis, June 28. The Northern Indiana and Ohio Traction company, capital $50,000, was incorporated with the secretary of state. It proposes to build an electric road from Angola east to the state line. The road will be ten miles long. Newton W. Gilbert of Angola, lieutenant governor, is one of the directors.

Mexico City Belt Line.

City of Mexico, June 28—The city government has granted a concession for another streetcar company, which is to be called the Belt railway. It was organized about a year ago with $600,000 capital and had built some short lines outside the city. The plan authorizes the new company to occupy 200 streets.

Proofs of Father Amado's Guilt.

City of Mexico, June 28 — The department of justice will send to the Spanish judicial authorities proofs of the guilt of Father Amado, awaiting extradition from Spain. The father of the girl who was abducted by Amado is a lawyer in Guadalajara and will prosecute the clergyman.

Sure Thing!

St. Petersburg, June 28.—The dispatch from Peking printed in London saying the Russian minister there, M. DeGlers, has notified the Chinese authorities that the negotiations regarding Manchuria are to be reopened, is classed in official circles here as being entirely inaccurate.

BOAT STOPPING DEVICE.

Apparatus to Prevent Collisions Between Vessels.

A resident of Sweden, Count K. A. Posse, has invented a boat stopping apparatus which will prevent collision and facilitate the maneuvering of large vessels. Consul Nelson, at Bergen, says in a report to the state department that recent experiments have been made on a steam launch accommodating 160 persons, with an engine of 30 indicated horsepower, making nine knots an hour.

The new apparatus consists of shutters, applied on the starboard and port sides, about one fourth of a boat length from the stern. These can be opened and shut by means of a lever applied on the deck and placed so as to be easily maneuvered by the helmsman. The shutters consist of two quadrilateral steel plates, with special packing boxes in the so called shutter houses. Experiments showed that, when the launch was going at full speed it could be stopped in 15 seconds at half a boat length by reversing and extending the shutters. Consul Nelson says the apparatus may be applied to any steamer. The invention has been patented in all the leading countries.

BOOMERS IN DISTRESS.

Destitution on the Border of the Kiowa Reservation.

Thousands of people—men, women and children—camping on the border of the Kiowa-Comanche-Apache reservations in Oklahoma, awaiting the opening of that land to settlement, are in destitute circumstances, according to Dr. J. J. McKenna, who has just returned from the scene. Dr. McKenna, according to a dispatch from Kansas City, said:

"Twenty thousand men, women and children are massed on the border, and half of them are utterly destitute. At least 5,000 of them have been there a year and a half. They went with small sums of money and have made nothing since they arrived."

Can't Locate His Family.

San Juan, P. R., June 27.—Lowell D. Hosmer, former disburser of the public works department, died June 17. His wife and family have been unsuccessfully sought for. At one time they were believed to be at Jacksonville, Fla., or Memphis, Tenn. Americans here took charge of the funeral.

GIFTS FOR COLLEGES.

Many Dollars Showered on Educational Institutions.

BROWN HAS WON ITS $2,000,000

Dr. Pearsons Gives $250,000 to Beloit and John D. Rockefeller $600,000 to Cornell—Chicago Philanthropist Praises Standard Oil Magnate's Generosity.

Dr. D. K. Pearsons of Chicago, who has been giving away his fortune to small colleges, will now give $250,000 to Beloit college, says the New York Herald. Friends of that institution have raised $150,000, fulfilling conditions laid down by the donor.

Dr. Pearsons, who is 81 years old, expects to live to be 100 and purposes spending the intervening time in giving away the rest of his wealth, which is said to amount to several millions. Small colleges will get it all. Before him in his journey to the poorhouse he has formulated a regular route, round, to which from now on he intends to adhere closely. Here it is:

6 a. m.—Wake up and get up.
7 a. m.—Eat a light breakfast.
8 a. m.—Catch a train.
8:30 a. m.—Reach Chicago.
5:45 a. m.—Walk into the office.
12:10 p. m.—Board train for home.
1 p. m.—Eat dinner.
1:15 p. m.—Take a nap.
5:15 p. m.—Get up.
5:30 p. m.—Read, talk and play.
6 p. m.—Eat a light supper.
6:45 p. m.—Read or chat.
9 p. m.—Retire.

Dr. Pearsons and John D. Rockefeller met at the University of Chicago convocation the other day and became good friends at once. Dr. Pearsons greatly admires Mr. Rockefeller and after their meeting said:

"Mr. Rockefeller is the most level headed man that's giving money nowadays. He's a big clean man. He's right. He had the wisdom to found this wonderful university in the west in Chicago. The east is full of colleges. The west needed him, and he foresaw what I saw. There's no humbug about him. He's honest and sincere. That's his foundation. He doesn't care for this fuss and nonsense they're making over him, though it's all right in its way. He's looking toward the future. I read between the lines today and there's lots of money coming to the university. Mr. Rockefeller could not have found a better place for the money he's giving, and he's got more to give."

Dr. Pearsons said recently:

"Most men dig their graves with their teeth. My stomach is my friend and I'm happier than any other man on earth. Old age depends upon heredity, common sense and a good stomach. There are a lot of fellows down town who tell me they want to live a short life and a merry one. I want to live a long life and a jolly one in my own way. A lot of men have a time with midnight banqueting and speech making. Let them go. I've got more room up here on the hill 200 feet above Chicago, with the windows open at the bottom, and it's as good as a picnic to me to go to bed there at 8 o'clock every night.

"Mrs. Pearsons and I eat practically no meat at all. A vegetable and a fruit diet will help a man to remain young. It's better than the fountain of life or the medicinal baths; no pies or cakes, except for company. Our servants have meals and the sweets, but not for me."

Mr. Rockefeller is silent on the question of additional gifts to the university, but when at the university convocation Dr. Harper outlined a vision of a greater university of Chicago, with an endowment of $50,000,000, Mr. Rockefeller did not demur. Dr. Harper and others believe that Mr. Rockefeller will announce gifts to the university upon his return to New York.

At a meeting of Cornell university trustees the other day to Ithaca, N. Y., President Schurman presented a letter from John D. Rockefeller donating $250,000 to the university on condition that an equal amount is contributed by others.

President Schurman said that before making the gift Mr. Rockefeller had sent an agent to Ithaca, who spent three days inspecting the university. The $500,000 when secured will be used in providing additional accommodations for instruction and research.

The principal features of the recent commencement at Brown university in Providence were the announcement that the desired $2,000,000 endowment had been raised and was increasing every hour and the conferring of the degree of doctor of laws upon Lieutenant General Nelson A. Miles, who made the chief address at the annual dinner.

Tom Thumb's Ponies.

Major General McAlpin of Oswego, N. Y., has just placed at the disposal of Commander and Mrs. Bullington both the span of midget ponies which belonged to Tom Thumb, together with the little carriage made for him, says the New York Post. Charlie Boochard, his sister Theodora took a drive the other night behind the tiny steeds much to the delight of the small boys on the Montclair sidewalks. The ponies are about the size of Newfoundland dogs. They are perhaps not the smallest ponies in the country. In Hartford, Conn., there is a pony only 35 inches high and which weighs 125 pounds.

A Welcome Insect.

A new insect has appeared in California in time to devour the eggs of the countless red spiders that injure the orange groves.

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THE BAND CONCERT

Given by the Musical Organization of the Village of Waldo Is a Great Success.

EVERYONE APPEARED TO BE HAPPY

While the Village Band Served Refreshments, the Prospect Band of This City and the Prospect Band Rendered a Very Fine Musical Program.

Down at Waldo a band concert was given Thursday evening which completely eclipsed any similar event ever given in the village.

The affair had been well advertised, and drew a crowd which was about the largest that has assembled in the town for some time. Everyone for miles around, who could arrange to do so, went into town and enjoyed the hospitality of the town people for a few hours. Every available inch of hitching room was utilized long before the time for beginning the concert. Rigs were hitched clear out to the corporation limits, and the small park, in which the concert was given, was one solid mass of humanity. It was a gala night in the town, and everyone, attired in his or her best, was out to have a good time.

Ice-cream, cake, crackers and lemonade, were served by the members of the Waldo band, under whose auspices the affair was given. The band took in considerable money, while the People's band of this city and the Prospect band furnished the music. The park was illuminated for the occasion with innumerable lamps, lanterns and torches.

For those who were so inclined, a dance was given in the band hall, and there the country lads and lassies tripped the light fantastic.

Everyone had fun, and the Waldo people were satisfied.

WILL TAKE PLACE.

Bank Failure Will Not Delay Its President's Marriage.

Louisville, Ky., June 28.—Edward Russell Thomas, president of the suspended Seventh National bank of New York, was to have been married in this city Saturday to Miss Linda Lee, a Louisville society leader and noted beauty. Since the embarrassment of the bank, telegrams have been exchanged between Thomas and Miss Lee. He is too busy to leave New York and has so informed his fiancee, but insists that the marriage shall take place at the same time, though at a different place. Yielding to his persuasions, Miss Lee left Louisville last evening, accompanied by her father, and will meet Thomas in New York, where they will be married.

THE RICE HOME

Is Scene of Meeting of Brethren Ladies' Aid Society.

A social was given Thursday evening at the home of Mrs. J. A. Rice on east Church street by the Ladies' Aid society of the United Brethren church. The affair was exceedingly well attended, and was most successful in every respect. The evening hours were very pleasantly passed in various social amusements. Refreshments, consisting of ice-cream, cake and strawberries, were served.

REAL ESTATE DEALS.

Estie Earl to C. S. and S. B. Lippincott, one lot in Marion, $1.

Catherine McGivern to Earnest A. Main, lot 3457 in Ryan's addition to Marion, $500.

Mary Gilloody to Albert J. Robinson, lot 3156 in Ryan's addition to Marion, $550.

E. A. Main and A. J. Robinson to Adalaska Benson, part of lots 3456 and 3457 in Ryan's addition to Marion, $350.

John Reidenbaugh to Minerva E. Campbell, lots 1963 and 1952 in Dumble's addition to Marion, $500.

Silas Uncapher to Oliver H. P. Brown, 25 acres in Marion, $6,500.

OBITUARY.

Nellie May Sordon was born December 21, 1895; died June 17, 1901, aged three years, five months and sixteen days. Funeral services were conducted June 20 by Dr. A. E. Smith, and all that was mortal of little Nellie was laid away in the final resting place, the spirit, blood-washed, wending its way upward to swell that "Innumerable company which came out of great tribulation and have washed their robes and made them white in the blood of the Lamb," "clothed in white robes with palms in their hands." "Where the Lamb which is in the midst of them shall feed them, and lead them unto living fountains of water and God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes."

One Death Results.

Aix La Chapelle, June 28.—One death so far has been recorded in the great automobile race from Paris to Berlin. At Rheims the machine managed by M. Brailer ran over and killed a twelve-year-old child. M. Fournier was the first to arrive here, the end of the first day's run of 253 miles. His car crashed into town at 2:30 this afternoon, ahead of all competitors.

Mrs. Baker of Richwood is in the city to receive medical treatment.

ALREADY SELECTED

Are the Naval Station Sites To Be Demanded of Cuba.

Washington, June 28.—Demands will be made upon the Cuban government when established for naval station sites in Nipe bay, Guantanamo bay, Cienfuegos harbor and Havana harbor. These are the locations selected from the notes of survey made by the gunboats Vixen and Yankton which have completed their work.

The selections were made as widely apart east and west, north and south, as the conformation of the coast would permit. Havana will be used as a basis of operations in the Nicholas and Santaren channels. With Cienfuegos it will guard Yucatan channel; with Key West it will protect the straits of Florida. Nipe is selected with a view to controlling the Windward passage and the Bahama channel. Caribbean sea maneuvers could be carried on from Guantanamo and Cienfuegos.

Wheat Shortage.

New York, June 28.—A Paris dispatch to the Herald says that Secretary Green of the American chamber of commerce, has prepared a report of the grain crop of France which shows that there will be a shortage of nearly 25,000,000 bushels of wheat. France will have to buy American wheat to supply the deficit.

Get Out of the Rain.

New York, June 28.—The International Umbrella company has been organized with a capital of $1,500,000 and Edwin Atwell, publisher of the Review of the Republic, as president.

TELEGRAPH NEWS IN PARAGRAPHS

Glasgow—Shamrock II has successfully beat out sails. She will probably take a spit with Shamrock I today.

San Francisco—The transport Kilpatrick arrived from the Philippines yesterday with the Forty-Third infantry.

Glasgow—At the Clyde regatta yesterday Sir Thomas Lipton's old challenger, Shamrock I, beat Mr. Clark's Kariad by over thirty minutes.

Paris—Marquis DeLor Salenas, who was Wednesday sentenced to five years' imprisonment for treason, left Paris yesterday under escort for Orleans.

London—A gazette extraordinary has been issued containing a proclamation by King Edward fixing next June for the celebration of the coronation. The exact date has not been decided.

Williamsport, Pa.—Three persons were killed Thursday and two injured by an explosion of dynamite near Karthaus on the line of the new West Branch railroad. All Italians, names unknown.

Henley—The university of Pennsylvania crew rowed over the course in a trial spin yesterday in 7:40. The work of keeping in condition is becoming harder for the oarsmen, as the heat is increasing daily.

Cincinnati—Frank E. Elmore, who was one of the best actors in melodrama, was sent to Longview insane asylum Thursday. His real name is Frank Moore and his father is a resident of Cincinnati.

New York—The body of a workman was found in the transport Ingalls yesterday. Two weeks ago the ship turned over while in dry dock and sank. Many men were working on the ship and some were injured. Two have since died of their injuries.

Lincoln, Neb.—Michael Kilroy, a wealthy farmer, Wednesday night with a revolver forced Jesse Rogers, his hired man, to confess a criminal assault upon Mrs. Kilroy. He then shot Rogers, the bullet shattering his cheek bone. Rogers is now in a serious condition at a hospital. Kilroy was arrested Thursday.

Indianapolis—J. S. Culver of Springfield, Illinois, notified Governor Durbin yesterday that he had completed a monument over the grave of Nancy Hanks Lincoln, at Lincoln City, Indiana. It is of granite, taken from the original Lincoln monument at Springfield. It is now ready to be turned over to the state commission recently appointed.

Cincinnati—The Knights of St. John Thursday afternoon elected General H. J. Fries of Erie, Pennsylvania, supreme president, he receiving 252 out of 275 votes cast. M. J. Kane of Buffalo was re-elected supreme secretary, defeating Colonel J. A. Wixum of Akron, Ohio, by 200 votes. Rochester, New York, was chosen for the next convention.

Washington—The president has pardoned naval cadet Calvin Joy Cressey of California, recently expelled from Annapolis for hazing. Judge Advocate General Lemley says that the pardon of Cressey will not restore him to the naval academy. As to whether he might be appointed to the academy the judge advocate general said that was a matter for the representative from his district.

Washington—The secretary of the treasury holds that there is no appropriation available for the payment of refunders to importers of Porto Rican products recently held by the supreme court to be exempt from duty between the time of ratification of the Paris treaty of peace and the passage of the Foraker act. He decides that congress must make a special appropriation for this purpose before the importers can recover from the government.

INVASION OF LONDON.

HOW THE AMERICANIZATION OF ENGLAND'S CAPITAL IS PROGRESSING.

Londoners Are Courting American Capitalists, Wearing American Made Clothes and Losing Money on American Horses.

(Special Correspondence.)

London, June 11.—The American invasion of England is complete. Especially in this city are the people under the thrall of Americanism. Business men and tourists from the United States jostle elbows with British peers in the corridors of the leading hotels. In the leading business houses of the city American methods have been adopted. American drinks are popular, and the shop windows are tastefully arranged with transatlantic goods, and shrieking signs call the attention of the passersby to the fact that within can be obtained American books, American boots, American hats and American clothes. Drug stores, tailoring establishments, restaurants and so forth proudly announce that they are "American." So complete is the invasion that were the immortal author of "Martin Chuzzlewit" to come back to life he would rub his eyes in amazement at the change that has come over things since the days he sent young Martin and Mark Tapley on their journey to the United States.

Probably the most important of recent events in this connection was the visit of a number of representative men from the New York chamber of commerce, headed by Morris K. Jesup, the president. English hospitality was ex-

A CORNER OF SKIBO CASTLE.

tended to them in a most lavish degree. Even King Edward vied with his subjects in doing honor to this body of business men and accorded them an official reception at Windsor castle. They were dined and wined during their stay in the city, the crowning event being a monster banquet at Grocers' hall, where the seating accommodation was found to be totally inadequate, although the price of tickets had been fixed at 3 guineas, or about $16. At this banquet expressions of good will were the leading theme, the speakers on both sides introducing sentiments as well as business in their addresses.

One very amusing incident in connection with the visit of the delegates was the announcement spread broadcast by the English newspapers that every one of the New York men was a millionaire or a multimillionaire. Mr. Jesup did his best to dispel this illusion, earnestly saying that most of the delegates were comparatively poor men, worth a few paltry hundred thousands each. Despite this statement Mr. Jesup observed, with a smile, just as he was about to leave Alldon's shores, homeward bound, that as a result of the announcement in the papers the delegates had been inundated with begging letters of all sorts, each writer making a laudable effort to part the "millionaires" from some of their hard earned wealth.

Probably the most sought after American of the many who have recently invaded England has been J. Pierpont Morgan. He has been the lion of the day in London and has received many invitations from people high up on the ladder of society. Except in a very few instances, however, he has declined all invitations, his time being fully occupied in buying up ocean liners, Gainsborough pictures, and so forth. As a matter of duty he scrupulously attended all entertainments for the New York chamber of commerce, but he was proof against all the wiles of the social crowd.

Mr. Morgan owns the beautiful suburban residence Dover Lodge, in Roehampton, at the edge of Putney heath. Here not long ago he entertained a very "swell" party, including Lord Milner of Cape Town, who rivals him as the most desired guest in London's smart set, but who, like him, keeps aloof from society.

While Mr. Morgan has done much to start all England talking about the power of the American dollar, he has been surpassed in this respect by Andrew Carnegie, ironmaster, multimillionaire and philanthropist. Mr. Carnegie's gifts to educational institutions in England and Scotland have caused the kingdom to ring with his name. Mr. Carnegie was a prominent figure in the streets of London during the visit of the delegates, but confined his social enjoyments to the affairs in which the chamber of commerce men took part. One thing which caused considerable comment was his failure to visit Windsor with the rest of the delegates. Rightly or wrongly, his absence has been attributed to his democratic beliefs. The king particularly asked for Mr. Carnegie in the belief that he was one of the party of visitors to the castle.

Speaking of Mr. Carnegie reminds me that suit has been brought to set aside the sale to him of the Skibo estate, which was purchased in Mr. and Mrs. Carnegie's joint name in 1898 for $125,000. Since then more than that amount has been expended in beautifying the estate without any objection from the former owner or any hint of future trouble. Mr. Carnegie does not seem a whit disturbed by the present suit and is confident he cannot be dispossessed.

The Skibo estate, in Sutherlandshire, is colossal. Mr. Carnegie calls it his "earthly paradise." One can drive almost 30 miles in a straight line without leaving the millionaire's property. The acreage of the estate is about 40,000, and there are extensive enlargements in contemplation. Everything is measured by miles. In the last 18 months Mr. Carnegie has constructed over 15 miles of new roads in the estate. It takes three days for the factor to collect the rents at the three points the tenants meet him.

The castle itself stands on an eminence not far from the shore of Loch noch firth. It is built of a pinkish stone, and the external aspect of the structure is one of warmth, stateliness and solidity. A striking feature of the interior is the hall, going right up to the roof and surmounted by a glass dome. On Sunday evenings the hall is thrown open to the villagers, while Mr. Carnegie's organist plays sacred music. All summer Mr. Carnegie will be entertaining visitors at Skibo, and not the least interesting American guest will be Irving Bachelier, so well known on both sides of the Atlantic as the author of "Eben Holden."

Another leading American invader is Charles T. Yerkes, the Chicago street railway magnate. Mr. Yerkes has succeeded in persuading the stockholders of the Metropolitan District railway to adopt his plan for the introduction of electricity as the motive power of the road. It is safe to say that Mr. Yerkes will open the eyes of the British regarding rapid transit. It is rumored that he intends to buy up other roads, but concerning this Mr. Yerkes maintains a discreet silence. He declares, however, that the remodeled underground railway will be far superior to the existing London "tube." Mr. Yerkes' project has been so favorably received that little or nothing is heard of jealousy of American enterprise. One phase of the undertaking will surprise the conservative Londoners, for Mr. Yerkes intends to reconstruct the line without interfering with a single train.

In the field of sports England has been invaded with great success. When W. C. Whitney won the Derby with Volodyovski, an American jockey, Reiff, in the saddle, people consoled themselves with the reflection that Mr. Whitney was only the temporary owner of the horse, he having leased it from Lady Meux, and that, moreover, the horse was English bred. But a few days later Foxhall Keene's fleet filly, Cap and Bells II., showed her heels to a fast field in the classic race for the Oaks, the "Ladies' Derby," and this time the British public could say nothing, for owner, trainer, jockey and horse were Americans.

Besides these victories many minor stakes have been won by American owners with American horses, and a reluctant confession has been wrung from the lovers of the horse that American methods are far and away superior to English. The team of trap shooters from the United States has bested a British team, even under adverse conditions, and it only remains for the University of Pennsylvania's crew to win the big event at the Henley regatta to fill the English sportsman's cup of woe.

As United States Americans have gained great success in the matter of entering the most exclusive British society. Thanks to the fact that visitors from the United States are all the rage in London now, the London clubs are beginning to be less chary in admitting visitors from the other side of the Atlantic. Indeed many of them are now opening

CHARLES T. YERKES.

their doors to Americans instead of barring them, as in the past. The only explanation they make is that men hailing from the United States who desire to receive their privileges shall be members of some recognized and old established American club.

Truly the American invasion of England is complete.

BEN JOYCE.

Lost Tribes of Israel.

The Rev. J. L. Jones of England lectured in Montreal the other evening on the theory that the Anglo-Saxon people are the ten lost tribes of Israel. He declared that Israel was to be a nation of nations, a keeper of the Sabbath, a chosen, divinely protected people, unconquerable, possessing the gates of the enemies, with ships in many waters. Could there be a more perfect description of Great Britain? he wished to know.

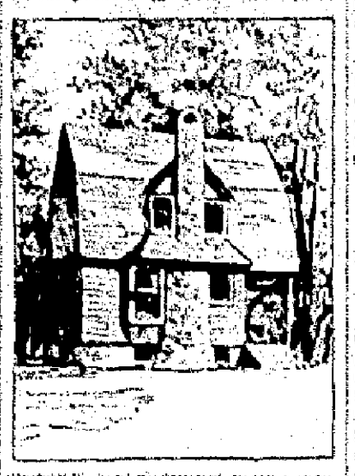
AUTHORS IN SUMMER

MANY OF THEM SEEK SYLVAN RETREATS IN NEW ENGLAND.

George W. Cable's Charming Home in Central Massachusetts—Hillside Tree Planting Fad—Why Mark Twain Has Left the City.

(Special Correspondence.)

Springfield, Mass., June 21.—As with ordinary folk who get weary in present ways, so great authors tire of summer's holiday season. Most of them disappear from the cities during the hot months. While you may read their newest books and hear much about still newer ones now on the press for fall publishing, of the authors them-



GEORGE W. CABLE'S SUMMER HOME, NORTH AMPTON, MASS.

selves you are apt to hear nothing at all. They have taken to the woods, gone to the seashore or straggled off to the mountains.

New England seems to be very popular with authors as a place for summer retreat. Probably it is the cool summer climate rather than the literary atmosphere which guides their choice. It is notable that in these days literary people do not "flock together" as they used to in the time of Emerson, Thoreau, Holmes and Longfellow. You might take Cambridge with a fine tooth comb and not capture more than one or possibly two authors of national fame. In Concord you would do no better. But skirt the Atlantic coast from Newport to Bar Harbor or tramp through the hills of western Massachusetts, and you are liable to "flush" a great author almost any day.

Just on the outskirts of pretty Northampton village, which is but a few miles from here, George W. Cable, the noted southern author, has a charming sylvan retreat where he is passing the summer. He has named it Tarrywhile, and the name is most appropriate, for that is just what the place suggests to the visitor.

Mr. Cable's summer home is a picturesque affair of rough stone and shingles. It nestles on a side hill under the sheltering arms of many great pines. The grounds comprise part of the tract known as Paradise woods. These woods are just in the rear of South college and are well known to many thousands of young women who have explored their nooks during intervals in the struggle for higher education.

Occupying a considerable portion of the first floor of the house is Mr. Cable's study, for the southern author does not come here to idle all summer. There is a very businesslike desk covered with reference books and sheets of manuscripts. All this looks much like work. But there are also wide armed willow chairs, broad window seats and in a corner an inviting hammock. These speak of leisure and comfort.

It is in a big porch rocker that Mr. Cable does most of his writing. One arm is fitted with a hinged leaf wide enough for a large pad of paper and has a socket into which may be fitted a small ink well. When the day is fine, Mr. Cable sits before an open window out of which may be seen the grim summit of Mount Tom. On stormy days he pulls his chair up before a big open fireplace and writes and rocks, rocks and thinks, and sometimes just rocks, neither thinking nor writing.

Mr. Cable has passed several summers in Paradise woods and takes great pride in adding to the arboreal beauties of Tarrywhile. He asks each visitor of noteworthy plant a tree somewhere on the grounds, and he never forgets who planted each one. He has living memorials of the visits of such men as Dr. Felix Adler, J. M. Barrie, Max O'Rell, Bol Smith Russell and Anthony Hope.

"That Hope, you know," says Mr. Cable somewhat sadly, "did not seem to care much about planting his tree. He did it, but I rather suspect the whole thing bored him."

Not a great many miles from here, over among the Berkshires, is the summer home of Richard Watson Gilder, the poet editor of The Century Magazine. Mr. Gilder's summer may be more or less interrupted by frequent trips to Union square, but he manages to stay several weeks at a time among the green hills.

Just across the Massachusetts border, on the shores of Saranac lake, Samuel L. Clemens is spending the summer. He has hired for the season a pretty little cottage and is living very quietly.

"What am I doing here?" replied Mark Twain to a visitor. "Well, I'll tell you, but in strict confidence. I'm trying to forgive myself for selling some of those stocks they gave me in New York this winter."

Earlier in the spring there was a rumor to the effect that Rudyard Kipling, after he had sold Naulakha, his former home near Brattleboro, intended to purchase an estate in a different part of Vermont and build a new residence. It is probable that he has changed his plan, for nothing more has been heard of the for months, and Mr. Kipling remains secluded in Nottingham, England.

Irving Bachelier, who is probably one of the most successful of the newer authors, has bought a little Connecticut farm on the shores of Long Island sound and is spending the summer there. He is dividing his time about equally between his literary labors and the superintending of carpenters and landscape gardeners. Mr. Bachelier is said to have made from $75,000 to $100,000 out of the profits on "Eben Holden," and as his second book, "D'ri and I," is found to have a big sale he may be reckoned as one of the well to do authors. Although his present summer home is no more than an unpretentious white farmhouse, it will soon be transformed into a most comfortable and somewhat imposing residence.

These are only a few of the more notable authors who have fixed upon New England as a place of retreat during the hot season. Others of lesser fame are to be found here and there, exploiting themselves just as thoroughly, each in his own way.

BENJAMIN L. TAYLOR.

KNIGHTS OF THE GRIP.

Commercial Travelers Will Gather 25,000 Strong in Buffalo on July 11.

(Special Correspondence.)

Buffalo, June 21.—The ambassadors of trade, the missionaries of commerce, perhaps better known as commercial travelers, have a special day at the Pan American exposition July 11. Perhaps no jollier event will favor Buffalo, and the unfortunate who will not be able to witness the parade on Thursday, July 11, of one of the best looking bunches of men that ever trod pavement are deserving of sympathy.

At a banquet given by the traveling men of Nashville the mayor of the city defined commercial travelers perhaps quite accurately when he said they were the connecting links between the representatives of the great commercial world upon one side and the still greater producing and consuming world upon the other. They have a better opportunity of forming an intelligent opinion as to the effect of existing conditions upon the general prosperity of the country than most men. They are, so it were, the very arteries through which the commerce of the world must travel before it can return to make glad the strong arm that produced and the quick brain that directed the channels through which it must pass before it can be distributed and utilized.

The arrangements for the traveling men's special day are in charge of a competent committee, Mr. A. H. Burt is the chairman. He is in the candy line and can provide a good sweet time. The secretary of the committee is Mr. H. P. Cooper. The gentleman who has charge of the press and publicity for the day, Mr. G. H. Dikeman, while not a professional press agent, will be able

A. H. BURT, CHAIRMAN.

to take care of your life if you have too good a time, because he is familiar with pills and quinine, incidentally he does repair. These gentlemen have connected with them Mr. H. E. McClore and Mr. E. R. Price. The latter are in the grocery trade.

It is said that there will be 25,000 in line. Trains and hands have been chartered for this occasion from all parts of the country. The parade, which will form on Franklin street, right resting at city hall, will take a line of march as follows: City hall to Seneca, to Main, to Chippewa, to Delaware, to the exposition grounds, where the address of welcome will be made by the Hon. Rowland B. Mahany and be replied to by Mr. Clink of the Northwestern Traveling Men's association of Chicago. There will be remarks from Pan-American officials and Mrs. Bills, who is the president of the Traveling Men's association, which will be well represented in line and be headed by the Kilties band. Forty-eighth Gordon highlanders.

Headquarters for all events will be at the Genesee hotel, and for two days following July 11 there will be side trips for the knights of the grip and for early arrivals a theater party at Shea's Garden theater Wednesday.

CARROLL WALLACE ROSS.

Chance's Way.

An American who was in Peking recently says that nobody made any suggestions to General Chaffee about "picking up" rare bits of plunder in that city after the unpleasant experience of a wealthy American who thought it well to get a chair of the dynasty for America. This gentleman fortunately on the ground that he would gladly bear the expense of transporting two magnificent temple bronzes to New York as a gift to the Metropolitan Museum of Art if the general would overlook their removal. The answer he got was conclusive: "The American caught looting will be shot on the spot."

QUITE A LUXURY.

To a New York Dress Man Is His Better Half.

Rochester, N. Y., June 28.—Can a wife, whose husband's income is $2,000 a year and who allows his wife $1,500 of the amount to run the household, and who besides runs him in debt for $1,000 in a year at the stores, be allowed to continue?

This is the question before Judge Sutherland in an appeal from the municipal court. The action is that of Simon J. Weaver, a local hardware merchant, who seeks separation from his wife, whom he claims is endeavoring to ruin him financially, having also forced notes amounting to $2,000, all of which she has spent in three years. In four months her bill amounted to $125.

The separation suit has been postponed until next Monday, while further investment in fitting the notes takes place in the family.

CHIEF IS SHOT.

Because He Would Not Have His Women Dance.

Antwerp, June 28.—Information of a sensational trial recently in progress at Boma, in the Congo Free State, has been brought here. The prosecution alleges that two officers, after a night spent in entertaining dear a native village, shot dead the chief because he refused to produce the women of his household and make them dance for the amusement of the white men, who subsequently massacred the women.

Mrs. E. A. Lyon has returned home after a protracted visit at Toronto, Canada.

THE DAILY MARKET REPORT

Received by wire at 2 p. m.

NEW YORK.

New York, June 27.—Dull—Quiet; firm, $1.30 @ 1.32.

Lard—Easier; steam rendered $.87½.

Butter—Receipts 4,861; fair demand. State dairy 11 @ 18½; do creamery 13 @ 19½; Western do 13 @ 19½.

Eggs—Receipts 9,062; choice fairly active. State 13½ @ 14; Western 13 @ 14.

Tallow—Firm, city 4½ @ 4¾; country 4½ @ 5¼.

UNION STOCK YARDS.

Union Stock Yards, June 27.—Cattle—Receipts 8,500; market steady; fancy native beeves 6.50 @ 6.75; good to choice 6 @ 6.50; poor to fair 4.50 @ 5; selected feeders 3.75 @ 4.75; mixed stockers 3 @ 3.75; fat cows 2.75 @ 4.75; heifers 3 @ 5.25; canning cows 1.50 @ 2.75; bulls 2.50 @ 4.60; calves 4 @ 6.50; Texas steers 3.75 @ 4.25.

Hogs—Receipts 25,000; market 5c to 10c opened shade higher, closed weak, 5c lower than opening. Top, 6.27½; bulk 6 @ 6.20; light 5.80 @ 6.15; rough packing 5.85 @ 5.95; mixed and butchers 6.05 @ 6.20; heavy packing and shipping 6 @ 6.27½; pigs 4.60 @ 6.30.

Sheep—Receipts 13,000; market steady. Natives 3 @ 4.25; Western 3.25 @ 4; native lambs 4 @ 5.90; Western lambs 4.50 @ 6.25.

EAST BUFFALO.

East Buffalo, June 27.—Cattle—Receipts light; market regarded quiet, unchanged for all grades. Good steers slow for common half fat. Veals shade lower. Top 5.50 @ 6.75; others 5.00 @ 5.40; milch cows close lower for all grades at $20 to $40; extra $45 @ $50.

Hogs—Receipts 16 cars; market fairly active; prices shade to 2½ higher for good 190 to 200 pound hogs and all mixed. The best mixed and medium weights 6.35 @ 6.37½; no very good heavy on sale; Yorkers good weights 6.35; light do 6.30 @ 6.32½; pigs 6.25 @ 6.30; roughs 5.60 @ 5.75; stags 4.25 @ 4.75.

Sheep—Receipts 6 cars of fresh and one of holdovers. Market dull, but for good stock fairly steady; 80 very good on sale. Best spring lambs quotable 6 @ 6.25; culls to good 5.50 @ 5.75; handy to yearlings 4.50 @ 5; culls to fair 3.50 @ 4.75; mixed sheep 3.75 @ 4.60; culls to good 2 @ 3.60; wethers 4.10 @ 4.20; no export stock here, but shipments are advisable.

TOLEDO.

Toledo, June 27.—Wheat—Cash 69½; July 69½; September 69¾. Corn—No. 2 mixed 43½; July 43¾; September 44½; No. 3 yellow 42½. Oats—No. 2 mixed 27½; July 28½; September 26¾. No. 3, 29; white 29. Rye—No. 2, 51. Clover seed—Cash 6.30; October 4.55. Timothy not quoted, worth about $1.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, June 27.—Wheat strong and ¾ @ ⅞c higher. July sold at 67¾ to 68¼; September at 67¾ to 67¾.

Corn ¼ @ ⅜c lower. July sold at 43⅝ to 43¾ to 43¾; September at 45 to 44¼ to 44¾.

Oats ¼ @ ⅜c lower. July sold at 27¾ to 28¼; September at 27 to 28¼.

Provisions 5@7½c lower. September products ranged: Pork 14.87½ to 14.70 to 14.77½; lard 6.65 to 6.72½ to 6.70; ribs 6.15 to 6.10.

WANT TO BUY A FARM?

I have farms of the following number of acres to sell at bargains.

One 80 acre farm
" 160 " "
" 120 " "
" 70 " "
" 40 " "

See me about them

S. E. [illegible]

Office Commis Memorial [illegible]

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SATURDAY.....JUNE 29

Republican Senatorial Convention.

The Republicans of the Thirteenth Ohio senatorial district, composed of the counties of Hardin, Logan, Marion and Union, are called to meet in delegate convention in Marion, Ohio, on Monday, July 8th, 1901, at 11 o'clock a.m., to nominate one candidate for state senator for said district and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the convention.

The basis of representation in this convention shall be one delegate for every one hundred votes cast for William McKinley, president, in November, 1900, and one additional for each fraction of fifty votes or over so cast. The several counties in said district will be entitled to the following representation:

Hardin county	44 delegates
Logan county	48 delegates
Marion county	38 delegates
Union county	36 delegates
Total	166 delegates

Dated this 25th day of June, 1901.

A. M. Rice, Hardin,
Dow Aiken, Logan,
H. D. Hane, Marion,
E. W. Porter, Union,
} Senatorial Committee.

Our daily puzzle: Find the branch in the Republican party.

Lieutenant Governor Caldwell also regarded the salary as inadequate.

Uncle Mark Hanna retained a strong hold on the convention's affections.

Mr. Foraker's keynote contains an inexhaustible supply of campaign music.

Senator Depew closed the third-term incident with a joke. Perhaps that is what he was driving at all the time.

Mayor Sam Jones will be able to find little in the Pingree obituaries that a reformer might be afraid of.

Ill luck continues to follow Uncle John Wanamaker's lofty motives. He now has the endorsement of Mr. Bryan.

If the talk of a southern Democrat for president should become universal Mr. Bryan might conclude to go South.

Dowie has asked his dupes for an additional million dollars, and he will get it. The Dowie followers thoroughly understand that it is a chief part of their religion to dig up.

It will be noticed that some of the college presidents who are decrying the present as the age of materialism have no hesitancy in accepting endowments from men who fondle the octopi.

The report that Coin Harvey will give the Arkansas people a chance to send him to congress will be inclined to undeceive anybody who imagined Coin went to Arkansas for the benefit of his health.

Miss Susan B. Anthony is considerably agitated with the fear that an effort is being made to belittle the ability of women along educational lines. Miss Anthony always was a fussy young woman.

The Kenton Press devotes two columns to some of the warmest gush that was ever written in support of the nomination of Hon. Frank S. Monnett for attorney general. The ex-attorney general's refusal to accept a $400,000 bribe is modestly referred to, however.

The Benjamin Harrison monument committee is becoming discouraged because contributions are coming in slowly, with only $10,000. The collection of monument funds is always slow work after the enthusiastic have contributed what they regard as their share. There is many a patriot who might wish that his admirers would refrain from an effort to erect a monument to his memory. There is doubt as to the value and genuineness of a tribute that brings on years of laborious drumming and begging for funds.

The Republican platform, in endorsing Senator Foraker for another term, puts his election directly before the people of Ohio. Six years ago he was in the same attitude and the result was a magnificent victory. That year his opponent was understood to be Calvin S. Brice, and the people to all intents and purposes settled the question by direct vote. The senatorial issue may not be so clearly outlined this year so far as Democrats are concerned, however, for it is quite doubtful if the party will undertake the endorsement of a candidate. It may better serve the party purpose to leave that question in doubt.

Perhaps the prayers of Oom Paul Kruger and his compatriots are to be answered after all; not, however, in the triumph of Boer arms, but through the British conscience. Englishmen are beginning to hearken to the cruelties their government has inflicted through the prosecution of an unequal warfare upon the South African republic, and have begun to ask questions that will be embarrassing to those who are responsible for the war. An investigation of man's inhumanity to man in the Transvaal country may yet result in somebody "blushing for shame."

The smashing of slates when coming to the nomination of candidates for supreme judge seems to have become a bad with Republican state conventions. It will be recalled that two years ago the slate had to be broken in order to nominate Judge Davis. That was a particularly pleasing performance, not alone to Marion Republicans, but to Marionites generally. The nomination of Judge James L. Price, Tuesday, was another slate-smashing incident which will please Marionites. Judge Price is popular in Marion, as he is in the entire district in which he served as circuit judge. The Republicans of his district were solid for him, which gave him formidable strength.

Senator Foraker's keynote speech at the state convention may be accepted as a comprehensive outline of issues and policies that will occupy the attention of the voters of Ohio this fall. "It is a state election in name, but it will be distinctly national in both character and importance." As the senator puts it, it will be the most important held this year in the United States. That there is absolutely no criticism to be offered against the administration of Governor Nash, there is nothing in the way of state issues to occupy the attention of voters. The election of a legislature this year is all important from a Republican standpoint, and this fact Senator Foraker impressed upon the convention. The senator anticipated efforts of Ohio Democrats to get away from national issues this year, and to divert public attention by lugging in three-cent street car fares, and municipal ownership of public utilities. The platform adopted faithfully follows the keynote in principle and sentiment, and will put the Democracy in the position of defending policies which have already been repudiated at the polls.

The Star often finds it quite easy to agree with the Upper Sandusky Union on subjects concerning men and things, but there are occasions when it is impossible to dovetail Star ideas with those of our interesting cotemporary. In replying to a suggestion of the Bucyrus Telegraph, that "It seems that Crawford county is blessed with too many prominent men," the Union incidentally makes the following observation by way of comparison:

Even in Marion, politicians stand on quone—and that's remarkable for Marion, considering to what extent it is officially represented. Marion may not enjoy the number of prominent men which swarm in Crawford county. At any rate, it has not "too many." They do not, at least, wear "boots" or get in each others' way, which probably accounts for Marion being supplied with somewhat more than its share of fat offices, while Crawford gets little, even when reaching out for more than it can bite off.

The Star resents the suggestion that Marion is supplied with more than its share of fat offices. As a matter of fact, Marion's fat office dreams have never been more than half realized; not until very recently have Marion men had a taste of office, although the appetite and the capacity have been of long-standing. On the contrary, it is a fact that the appetite was so long allowed to remain insatiate that the condition was beginning to amount to almost a hungry grievance with both big political parties. Marion men were themselves greatly to blame. A lack of harmony and the want of concentrated energies contributed to failure, and not until a system of booming and pulling together was adopted was anything like success achieved.

"A prophet is not without honor save in his own country." In politics the man from the adjoining county often looms up big, while the local man is obscured by his neighbor's ponderosity and becomes small potatoes by comparison. We are inclined to see the stranger only upon state occasions, when he is at his best, and the local man in his everyday life often becomes a victim of that familiarity which breeds contempt.

It is the home-grown, home-inflated, home-launched boom, backed up, advertised and persistently pushed by home talent, inspired by local pride, that eventually commands attention and respect and finally lands the political plum. If Marion has been faring somewhat better recently than during years gone by, it is because Marion men have united and gone harmoniously about the work of booming Marion men. But Marion has not received more than its share. Marion's share consists of all it can get.

Democratic endorsement of either McLean, Johnson or Lentz for the senatorship would be sure to add to the gaiety of the campaign.

The Ohio Democrats will have some difficulty in finding anything in the Republican platform that has not already been unsuccessfully "antied."

Because he wears artificial wings there is no reason to believe that Dowie is going to repeat the Darius Green performance. Dowie is anything but a fool.

Ohio Democrats could add considerable interest to this fall's campaign by endorsing in state convention, a candidate for United States senator. But they will probably do nothing of the kind.

Two or three more colleges have been sweetened by nice donations during the past forty-eight hours. A few more lectures from college presidents on the drift toward materialism will again be in order.

It will be noted that Oom Paul Kruger has not lost faith in Boer prayers. He is generous enough to grant plenty of time for the Lord to answer them. There is a lesson in Oom Paul's attitude for impatient people.

That new political party seems to be at least fortunate in its nomenclature department. Its chief booster is named Merryweather.

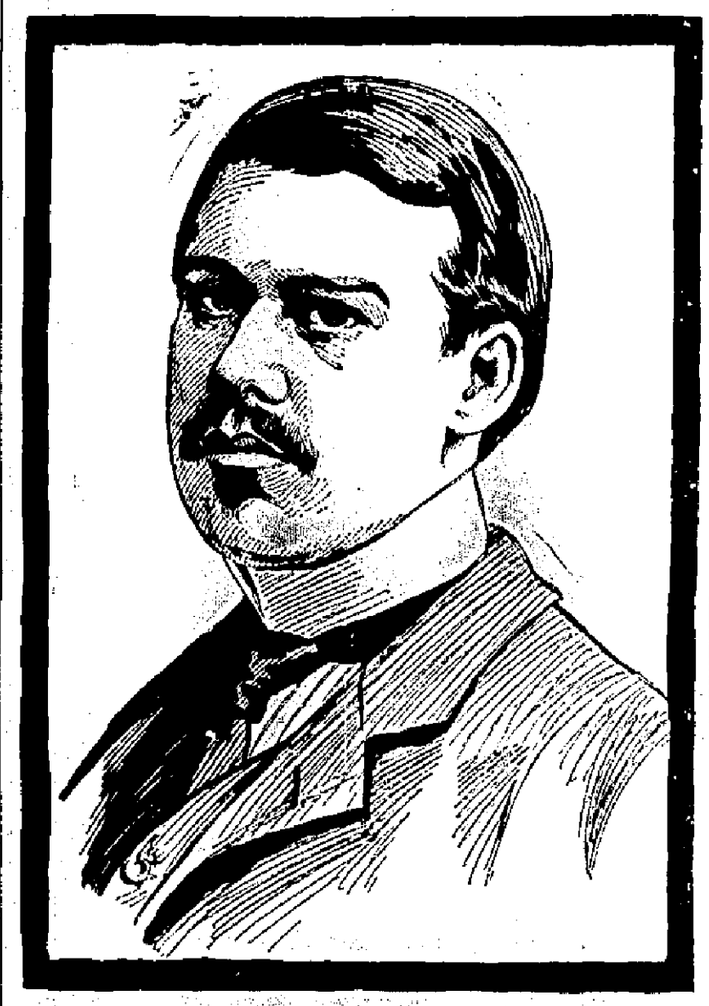
Two years ago the Star's esteemed friend, Judge Smalley, wrote the songs for the Democratic state convention and inspired the platform, but we doubt very much if the judge would care to assume so much responsibility this year.

Governor Nash's speech at the convention did not start great outbursts of enthusiasm at the time, but will live and bear fruit throughout the campaign. It was not such a speech as would be calculated to touch off the convention fireworks, but as a campaign document it will be calculated to start some sober, hard-headed thinking among the voters. It deals with state affairs of vital importance. The question of taxation, always near to the heart and close to the pocketbook, is handled by the governor. He thinks the time has come when revenues of the state can be raised without a levy for state purposes upon real and personal property, and points to the progress made during the past ten years to justify this belief. An idea of the business administration which Ohio has profited by during the past ten years is given by the governor's address, and the address is a strong argument in favor of continuing in power the party which has a good work so well in hand.

King Edward has revised the rule of royal handkissing, and hereafter the royal hand may be taken, but the humble subject must be content to kiss his own thumb. While the order appears to be in the nature of a compromise, it is a step in the right direction, and may lead to the complete elimination of royal slobbering.

Colonel Kilbourne's campaign has reached a point where he has begun to make mental calculations on the length of his speech of acceptance.

Mother Eddy and Elder Dowie are both living testimonials of the fact that new religions can be made to pay large dividends if properly handled.



THE LATE ADELBERT S. HAY.

In a grave on a hill in Lakeview cemetery that overlooks the city of Cleveland the body of young Adelbert Stone Hay was laid to rest. The funeral services were held in the Wade mortuary chapel. Accompanying the remains were the parents, brother and sister of the deceased and a number of relatives and friends. Classmates of the deceased at Yale were the honorary pallbearers. The Rev. Dr. Hiram C. Hayden, pastor of old Stone Presbyterian church delivered a funeral sermon, in which he referred at considerable length to Adelbert's work as consul at Pretoria. Secretary Hay and Mrs. Hay and their children will remain in the city a day or two.

Uncle Mark Hanna felt so good over the state convention proceedings that he immediately gave $50,000 to a college and raised wages on the Little Consolidated.

Mr. Bryan will make a Fourth of July speech. It will take considerable self-abnegation on an occasion of that kind for Mr. Bryan to divorce the declaration of independence from the Kansas City platform.

The Crawford county Democracy endorsed General E. B. Finley for supreme judge Saturday. There had been some talk of an effort being made to endorse Hon. Frank S. Monnett for the attorney generalship, but that interesting event didn't take place. The endorsement of two candidates from one county would not look well, and as between Finley and Monnett, the choice would naturally be expected to go to the former. Finley has been fighting for Democracy and running for office all his life, while Monnett's service has covered a period of less than two years, and has been marked chiefly by exhibitions of soreness against the Republican party for not violating an unwritten law and nominating him for a third term or giving him something equally as good as the attorney generalship. There is no surprise, therefore that the Democrats of Monnett's old home did not turn down General Finley to give Monnett's aspirations encouragement.

THE REV. MR. THOMAS.

The assent of the Presbyterian congregation to the withdrawal of Rev. W. E. Thomas from the Marion pastorate is a matter of common and emphatically expressed regret. Interest in matters of this character are not confined to the congregation a minister serves, for a really strong and worthy man is an inseparable factor of the whole moral community. There is no purpose here to discuss the action of the Presbyterian congregation, for the decision is final, and it is understood that the vote conformed to the wishes of the Rev. Mr. Thomas, but it is worth remarking that the action is wholly out of accord with sentiment voiced by popular opinion.

Pastor Thomas has occupied the pulpit of the Presbyterian church for seventeen years, and has been faithful and efficient in the most important period in the church's career. He has been more than an able, scholarly preacher, whose sermons were worthy of earnest delivery from the pulpit. He has been a helping pastor and a valued citizen. Ministers are often more effective in the example and influence of their citizenship, than in the sermons they preach. This statement is not made to detract from Mr. Thomas' work in the pulpit, where he was earnest, learned and convincing, but his individuality, his fitting example, and the influence he bears through an admirable family—all these have strengthened his pastorate and made him a power in christian work. Mr. Thomas was rather a straight-laced Presbyterian, and adhered very rigidly to the tenets of his church, but he is a courteous, cultured gentleman who has the respectful dignity that makes one forget the limitations of denominationalism, and his retirement brings regret that Marion is to lose a christian minister and man of his splendid attributes. The appreciating members of his congregation are devoted to him for what he is and esteem him for what he is not. He was never sensational, avoided unseemly meddling, was dignified, straightforward and unalterable and emphatic in all that he believed to be right. Such men leave a lasting impression for good in whatever community they labor for the Master, so that Mr. Thomas will go from Marion with a monument wrought in good deeds done and good influences exerted that will preserve more than a grateful and lasting memory.

Yellow wheat fields are all right, but yellow corn fields do not meet with the artistic approval of our farmer friends.

IS BADLY BITTEN

Little Elmer Dickson of LaRue Suffers While Playing with a Dog Owned by Dr. Shea.

THE BAND CONCERT A SUCCESS

Report Has the LaRue, Scott Town and Pfeiffer Bands Rendering Ideal Music.—The Entire Evening Proves To Be an Unusually Enjoyable One to Those Present.

LaRue, June 28.—Misses Anna and Faye Hesser went to Ada Thursday to visit several weeks with their grandparents at that place.

Mrs. James Kearse of Mansfield is enjoying the week with relatives at this place.

W. F. Knecflin was at Marseilles on business Wednesday.

Mrs. Maude Ansley is the guest of her mother and sister this week.

George McGuire of Monroe was here on business Wednesday.

Mrs. N. N. Holmes and children returned home Wednesday from Cochranton, after a week's visit with relatives at that place.

Mrs. Kohr returned home from Westerville last Saturday. She was accompanied by Miss Jessie Kohr, who will make her home here this summer.

Mrs. G. E. Monser and children have returned to their home at Marion, after a week's visit at the home of Mrs. Monser's parents, north of town.

Mrs. M. Rineharger left Tuesday for a trip to Connecticut, where she has gone to enjoy the summer with relatives.

C. H. Sutton and family and Rev. J. A. Sutton were at Marion Tuesday, attending the funeral of Mrs. Etta Spragg.

Mrs. James Bonner was at Marion Tuesday, the guest of her daughter, Mrs. James Rush.

Dr. Wood and daughter of Hepburn were here Wednesday.

Rev. A. M. Swinerton of Marilla, New York, has returned to his home at that place after a week's visit with Rev. and Mrs. J. A. Sutton.

Mr. and Mrs. Gome Thew were at Marion Sunday, attending the funeral of a relative.

Rev. and Mrs. M. Partridge of Lathern, Michigan, visited with friends here Monday.

Little Howard Bailey, while playing around a wind pump recently, had the end of his finger cut off.

Little Elma Dickson, while playing with a dog owned by Dr. Shira, was badly bitten on the right cheek, Wednesday.

The band carnival Wednesday night proved a great success. The LaRue band, assisted by the Scott Town and Pfeiffer bands, held the carnival on the school lawn. One of the largest crowds ever seen in LaRue was assembled. The evening proved to be an ideal evening for ice-cream, cake, etc., and the spirit of festivity was everywhere evident. The music rendered by the different bands, at intervals during the evening, added greatly to the evening's enjoyment, and words of praise could be heard on all sides on the manner in which the bands acquitted themselves.

BOLT OF LIGHTNING

Kills Six Sheep Under a Tree on D. H. Clifton's Farm

DeCliffe, June 28.—Lightning struck a wild cherry tree near the residence of D. H. Clifton, one day last week, and killed six head of sheep. A flock had gathered under the tree on the approach of the storm and the six were killed by the one bolt.

The DeCliffe pike has been graded one and one-half miles east from the LaRue cemetery, and the contractors have begun putting on the crushed stone. The improvement is going along finely.

Mrs. Green Miller is quite sick, threatened with an attack of fever.

Engineer T. C. Bowen was out here Tuesday, surveying and establishing the lines of the farms of the late John Bain and the late Dr. Joshua Copeland. All interesting parties were assisting to make the survey.

Mrs. J. W. Dean of north Main street is suffering from a severe attack of catarrhal bronchitis.

Goods Delivered Free.

McCLAIN'S

Goods Delivered Anywhere

Y. M. C. A. BLDG.

50% OFF

ON A SPECIAL LOT GASOLINE STOVES.

COME EARLY IF YOU WANT ONE.

Hot Weather Bargains

KNOWN HERE

Was Charles Mears Who Died at Upper Sandusky, June 21.

Mr. Charles Francis Mears died at the home of his mother, Mrs. Mary A. Mears of Upper Sandusky, Friday morning, June 21, at 8 o'clock, from consumption, after a continued illness of five months.

Mr. Mears was a son of Marion and Mary A. Bringman Mears, and was born in Upper Sandusky December 15, 1870. The father passed to the spirit world many years ago, and at the early age of thirteen years the son left school to seek employment by which to earn money to support his widowed mother. He was a thorough gentleman, kind and loving to his mother, and faithful to his employers. He worked at the printers' trade in the Union office until the past holidays, although at times he was scarcely able to perform his duties. At that time, however, disease had so fastened upon his frail body that he could no longer withstand its ravages, and he laid down the rule and stick, hoping that time would again give him strength to resume his work. But fate decreed otherwise, and he leaves a widowed mother to battle with life alone.

Mr. Mears had many relatives in this county who will be grieved to learn of his death.

BESSEMER BILLETS

Sold in England by the Steel Trust Below American Prices.

New York, June 28.—The billion dollar steel trust, according to London advices, has begun to undersell the English steel manufacturers in a fashion that stifles competition. Staffordshire consumers are receiving offers from London brokers on behalf of the United States Steel corporation of Bessemer billets in 1,000 and 2,000 ton lots at £5 per ton, delivered in the English "black country." Under present rates of exchange this means under $24.50 per ton delivered in the heart of the British manufacturing district. The present quotations on this side are $21 to $25.

THE GRAND JURY

Is Averse To Indicting Mrs. Bonine of Washington.

Washington, June 28.—The delay of the grand jury in dealing with the case of Mrs. Lola Ida Bonine, charged with the murder of James S. Ayres, the young census clerk, at the Hotel Kenmore, more than a month ago, has given rise to the suspicion that it may not return a true bill. The jurymen were averse to indicting Mrs. Bonine upon her own testimony that she killed Ayres in defense of her honor, and the district attorney is endeavoring to procure further evidence in which effort it is said he has not met with much success.

THE WHOLE THING.

Eight American Millionaires Charter Promenade Deck of Deutschland.

London, June 28.—Eight homeward bound American millionaires have chartered the promenade deck of the steamer Deutschland, sailing from Southampton today. They paid $22,000 for accommodations for their party while crossing the Atlantic.

They are J. P. Morgan, Wm. L. Elkins, P. A. B. Widener, Clement A. Griscom, Bernard N. Baker, Harry Payne Whitney, Pierre Lorillard and John J. Waterbury.

Many Casualties.

Bakersville, Cal., June 28.—The Central Hotel at Kern, a short distance from here, was partially destroyed by fire Thursday. George Clark, a blacksmith, was burned to death and a number of others are missing. John Thornton was badly burned and may die. Ed Tibbett, a fireman, was struck on the head by falling timbers and his skull crushed. The property loss is $10,000.

PRICES

of interest to farmers. Come here and we assure the greatest values ever known.

—o—

3-Tined Hay Forks	39c
Extra Good Hay Forks	50c
4-Tined Forks	50c
1-Lb Coffee Mills	25c
Galvanized Half Bushels	35c
Croquet Sets	45c
Brooms	10c
Mason Fruit Jars	75c
Good Can Rubbers, doz	5c
2-Cakes Sealing Wax	5c
Screen Doors	10c

—o—

A full line of new Fireworks of every kind at lower prices than ever.

THE ARK.

143 S. Main St.

J. B. LAUTON, Prop's.

The Mutual Life Business of 1901

The old Mutual Life, the first of existing companies to engage in Life Insurance, whose early successes inspired the organization of so many competitors, still maintains its proud leadership of the life insurance world.

Its aggregate assets at the close of December last amounted to $325,753,152, an increase for the year of $23,908,614. The receipts during the year were $60,582,602.

After placing $269,191,130 to the credit of its reserve fund and other liabilities, and charging off $2,940,000 for authorized dividends, a contingent guarantee fund of $54,122,022 remains for the further protection of its contracts. Over $15,000,000 were paid last year for death claims, and over $11,300,000 additional for endowments and dividends.

The history of the Mutual Life is the history of the development and expansion of life insurance in the United States.

W. M. JACKSON AND F. B. JONES,
District Superintendents.

Office I. O. O. F. Blk., opposite Kerr House. Phone 2584.

INSURANCE COMPANIES

Claim To Have Located John Hillmon After Twenty-Five Years.

Topeka, Kas., June 28.—Detectives in the employ of the insurance companies again announce that they have located John Hillmon, who disappeared while on a hunting trip twenty-five years ago, when he carried $25,000 insurance on his life. He is now said to be at Los Angeles. His brother has been hired to go there to identify him.

The legal battle of the insurance companies against payment of the Hillmon death claim is easily the most famous case of the kind in insurance annals. The money that has been spent in the search for Hillmon is twice the amount of the claim.

Claridon Notes.

Adelaide, June 28.—N. Converse of Marion is visiting Elias Converse and family this week.

Mrs. S. H. Britton of Marion was the guest of friends the latter part of last week.

There will be an all-day pigeon shoot July 4, to be held in Andrew Hinds' grove, northeast of town.

The U. B. Sunday-school is going to hold an ice-cream festival Saturday evening, July 6, in Devore's grove.

Mrs. John Everhardt is again ill.

Miss Flora Weiss of near Green Camp is visiting relatives here this week.

Lightning struck Walter Eversole's house, Monday evening, causing considerable damage to the house, but did not injure any of the occupants.

H. S. Dorf, who has been suffering from a badly poisoned hand for some time, is slowly recovering.

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WO NERVY THUGS

s) Attempt To Hold Up William Brindenhall and Two Woman Companions.

NTH OF THE CITY WEDNESDAY

ıar the Young Man's Big for a Mile, Throwing Stones — People's Band to the Rescue—Leader George W. Baker Is Hit in the Face with a Beer Bottle.

...th of unknown thugs attempted a hold-up on the Prospect pike ... three and one-half miles south ... city at 12:30 a. m., Wednesday. The affair culminated in an attempt at murder.

The victims were William Brindenhall, a young man employed by the Marion Steam Shovel company, his sister, ... Brindenhall, and Miss Connors. They were returning from a picnic at Prospect, and, upon arriving at the place mentioned, were halted by the ... who tried to seize the horse's ... at a dark place along the road. ... Brindenhall whipped his horse into a run, and was followed closely by the thugs, who had a horse and ... standing at the roadside. The fellows threw rocks at the ... man and his companions, and one of the girls had her hat knocked off by one of the missiles.

The fight lasted for a mile, when a ... wagon containing the People's band was overtaken and assistance secured.

The members of the band attempted to capture and during the fight which followed George Baker, the leader of the band, was severely injured by being struck in the face with a beer bottle in the hands of one of the thugs.

The fellows made their escape without being recognized.

HELD IN JAIL

Mike Kuntz for Refusing To Pay a Fine of Two and a Half.

Mike Kuntz of Espyville is a prisoner in the county jail, being held there because he refuses to pay a fine of two dollars and the costs for having used vulgar and profane language in the presence of Mrs. Nancy Deal and her children. Kuntz was brought to the jail Wednesday by Constable John Erich of Big Island township. It is alleged that he made an indecent proposal to Mrs. Deal, the prosecuting witness, at whose instance he was arrested. He was tried before Squire Joseph F. Camp of Big Island, who fined him the fine mentioned.

Kuntz refuses to pay, and states that he will remain in jail until he dries out before he settles.

NEAR RICHWOOD

Dr. Francis Wild and Miss Sommerville Are Married.

A quiet wedding took place at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John C. Cheney near Richwood, Wednesday noon, when Mr. Francis H. Wild of Jefferson county and Miss Adella C. Sommerville of this county were made husband and wife, Rev. J. L. Hensley of this city officiating.

The ring ceremony of the United Brethren church was used.

Following the ceremony an elegant dinner was served to the immediate friends present.

A coincidence was that there were three couples present which had been married by Dr. Hensley.

Probate Court

W. H. Schaffner, executor of the will of Alma M. Snyder, has filed his third account. It was set for hearing August 5.

William Beckley and Anna Elizabeth Cooper, Henry W. Straub and Inez L. Noble have been licensed to marry.

The will of John Romoser, deceased, late of Prospect township, has been filed and application made to admit it to probate. It will be for hearing June 29.

The will of Frederick B. Ault, deceased, late of Richland township, has been filed and application made to admit it to probate. It will be for hearing July 8.

Robert J. Pennell, administrator of the estate of Daniel Wandell, deceased, has filed his first and final account. The hearing was assigned for August 6.

Carl L. Morgan and Florence E. Clark have been licensed to marry.

Charles Lewis Miller and Edna Priscilla Seiter have been licensed to marry.

A. T. McKelvey of St. Clairsville, was Wednesday appointed administrator of the estate of W. T. McKelvey, deceased.

Gertrude T. Duff, administratrix of the estate of Katharine D. Turney, deceased, has filed her first and final account. The hearing was set for August 6.

Henry Hildenbrand, administrator of the estate of Fred C. Wise, deceased, has filed his second and final account. The hearing will be held August 6.

George E. Salmon, administrator of the estate of Harriet Gooding, deceased, has filed in probate court his first account. The hearing will be August 6.

John H. Schaff, administrator of the estate of John R. Hipple, deceased, has filed his third and final account. The hearing will be August 6.

Roscoe Oborn and Iva Bell Akron have been licensed to marry.

George W. Haines and Alice Crouse, Charles A. Monnette and Sara Sweeney have been licensed to marry.

TO BE HELD HERE.

The Senatorial Convention Comes to Marion, Monday, July 8.

The Republican Senatorial convention for the Thirteenth district of Ohio will be held in Marion on Monday, July 8, at 11 o'clock a. m. The call was made at Columbus, on Tuesday, the senatorial committee having met at that place Tuesday for that purpose. The committee consists of A. M. Rice, of Hardin, Dow Aiken of Logan, H. B. Hane of Marion and Captain Porter of Union.

The delegates have all been chosen in the several counties of the district, so it was thought that two weeks' notice was ample time between the call and the convention.

The committee selected W. Clay Huston of Bellefontaine for temporary chairman and John H. Shearer of Marysville for temporary secretary.

AT AGOSTA

Miss Anna Cooper and Mr. William Beckley Are Married.

Married, Saturday evening, June 22, Miss Anna Cooper and Mr. Wm. Beckley, both of Agosta, at the residence of Mrs. E. J. Grimm, Rev. E. J. Webster officiating.

Mr. and Mrs. Beckley left Thursday for Ingalls, Indiana, where they will make their future home.

Mr. Beckley has charge of the Big Four office at that place.

Both are well known at Agosta and they take with them the best wishes of their numerous friends.

Hurrah for the Fourth.

An immense stock of fireworks of every kind is here, cheap. Roman candles 1c, 10 ball candles 5c, Skyrockets 3, 5 and 10c; flags, torpedoes, repeating marbles, caps, pistols, cannons, etc. Special prices in quantities. wk-f The Marion Bazar.

EPWORTH CHURCH

Is the Scene of Two Unusually Pleasant Meetings Tuesday Evening.

EPWORTH LEAGUE SOCIAL IS HELD

In the Sunday-School Room While the Class Taught by Mrs. John Medlam Entertains That Taught by Miss Clara Titus—A Fine Program. Nice Luncheon.

The members of the Epworth league gave a social in the Sunday-school rooms at the church, Tuesday evening, which proved a very pleasant affair in every detail.

A brief literary and musical program was enjoyed, the initial number of which was a very clever recitation by Mr. George W. Neely. Mr. Homer Waddell and Miss Pearl Cheney rendered a violin solo, accompanied by Miss Mabel Anthony on the piano.

Messrs. T. J. Mills and J. H. Bain sang a fine vocal selection accompanied by Miss Hoppock. The program concluded with another selection by Mr. Neely, and a vocal solo by Mr. Mills.

The remainder of the evening was given to various informal social amusements.

At the same time the Epworth league was making merry in the rooms adjoining the auditorium Mrs. John Medlam's class was entertaining the class taught by Miss Clara Titus in the basement apartments.

The classes passed a very pleasant evening which was concluded with the serving of nice refreshments.

WANTS TEN THOUSAND

Big Damage Suit Begun at Cleveland by Mr. Victory Woman.

A suit for $10,000 damages was begun in the common pleas court of Cleveland Thursday, which will be of considerable interest here. It was filed by Mouser & Quigley, attorneys for Mrs. Harriet E. Littler of Mt. Victory.

Mrs. Littler's son and only support, James E. Littler, graduated two years ago from the High school at Mt. Victory, and soon afterward went to Cleveland to get work to support his mother and himself. He obtained employment as a deckhand on the steamer, Marguerite Olwell, which was sunk in the lake and all lives lost, save three.

The facts of the disaster will be remembered by readers of the Star. The vessel was loaded improperly, and the board of marine inspectors of Cleveland found that its sinking was due to that and the fact that it was unseaworthy. The vessel was owned by L. P. and J. A. Smith, and they are made the parties defendant in the action.

Young Littler was known in this city. He was a brother of Albert Littler, an employe of the Huber Manufacturing company.

NARROW ESCAPE

Has George W. Prettyman from Death by Lightning.

The relatives of George W. Prettyman, who is on the road in the interests of the Milwaukee Harvester company, have received a letter telling of a narrow escape from death which he had at Lebanon, Monday. Mr. Prettyman and a companion were struck by lightning and both were knocked unconscious for hours as a result.

Mr. Prettyman is not as yet able to leave his room.

LARGE BLUE RACER

Is Killed by Will Koch on His Farm Near the Village of Caledonia Last Friday.

ARRANGING FOR A FINE CONCERT

Which Is To Be Held at the M. E. Church of the Village Saturday Evening—The Caledonians Take in the Big Show at Buffalo—Notes an News.

Caledonia, June 26.—The musical convention, which has been under the direction of A. F. Myers of Toledo for the past two weeks, will close Saturday evening, June 29, with a concert at the M. E. church. A chorus of sixty voices will give ten selections, and ninety children, dressed in Gypsy costume, will sing a Gypsy song, and Mr. Myers will also sing a solo, entitled, "Happy Three."

G. L. Strawman has been quite ill the past week with tonsilitis.

John Garberson of Marion visited Sunday with his brother, Heath, who has been ill the past two weeks.

Will Koch killed a blue racer over five feet long on his farm north of town, last Friday.

Miss Dawn Hart left Friday for Buffalo for a two weeks' visit at the Pan-American exposition.

Miss Edna Martin left for Mansfield last Friday for a visit with friends.

A. Williams and family returned home from Sidney last Thursday. Mr. Williams has been acting as agent of the Big Four at that place the past two months. He will resume his duties as agent at this place.

The business men of this place have arranged to have a grand Fourth of July celebration. A program has been arranged consisting of races of various kinds, band concerts, a ball game in the afternoon, and, in the evening, with a large display of fireworks and a dance.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Frederick took in the excursion to Cedar Point, Sunday. Mrs. Laura Snyder of Columbus returned home with them for a short visit.

The Beech band gave the first band concert of the season Saturday night. The boys have improved very much, and no doubt will help swell the crowd here Saturday nights.

Word was received here of the marriage of Miss Calanthe Kull of Dayton to Mr. Ellsworth Long of Columbus, Tuesday, June 18. Miss Kull was a former resident of this place and Marion and has many friends in both places, who will wish her much joy. They will reside in Columbus.

Friends of the bride at this place received cards announcing the marriage of Blanche G., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Smythe of Bloomingsgrove, at their residence, Thursday evening, June 27, to Mr. Michael A. Caldwell. Miss Smythe was a former resident of this place.

Mr. and Mrs. John Maloney of Marion were visiting with H. McCabe and family Sunday.

Mrs. Croft and daughter of Muskingum county returned to their home Friday after a week's visit with Mr. and Mrs. David Knight.

Preston Smith was at Salem, Friday, on business.

The carpenters finished the work on the new Erie bridge Saturday, and left for Galion.

Eight of the local knights attended the Knights of Pythias memorial services at Marion Sunday.

Frank Hayes returned home Friday from Columbus, where he has been the past month, taking a course of treatment for stomach trouble at St. Carmel hospital.

GURLEY NEWS

A Bunch of Personals Gleaned In the Village.

Gurley, June 27.—Charles Clark and family of Wood county were called here this week by the illness of Mrs. Clark's father.

Mrs. Mary Wertz visited her daughter at Kirkpatrick last week.

Mrs. Edwards of Marion is a guest at the home of Christopher Houk.

Mrs. Will Pace of Prospect is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. David Carr.

Rev. John Clark has been quite sick for the past week, but is now slowly recovering.

J. P. Barnthouse of Marion was buying wool in this vicinity, Tuesday.

John Ridley from south of Marion was here on business Tuesday.

Wm. Rauh of Dallas was here on business Wednesday.

DAVID NATION

Attends the Christian Church at Martel Sunday.

Martel, June 27.—Mrs. George Hellman has returned from a visit at Bucyrus.

Lizzie King attended the Boxwell commencement in Marion Thursday, as also did Harry Retterer, they being the only ones who passed the last examination in Tully township.

Mr. David Nation attended the Christian church here last Sunday. Rev. J. V. Potts of North Robinson preached in the same church last Sunday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Fenl Evans were in Marion Tuesday.

The severe electric storm Monday played havoc with the telephones in town.

IN CRITICAL CONDITION

Is George Belcher When Found Unconscious from Sunstroke.

George Belcher, who is employed in the local freight department of the Short Line, suffered a sunstroke about 10 a. m., Thursday while handling freight on the freight house platform.

Mr. Belcher was found lying unconscious in the sun, and was in an extremely critical condition.

Dr. R. C. Lewis was hastily called and had great difficulty in restoring Belcher to consciousness. Belcher was removed to his home on Silver street, where he is receiving every attention possible, but it is feared it will be some time before he recovers fully from the effects of his experience.

Mrs. Belcher, who is out of the city visiting friends, was sent a telegram.

GIVE IT UP.

Fies and Ballentine Will Discontinue Their Restaurant Business.

Messrs. Fies and Ballentine, who have been in the restaurant business for the past twelve years, have decided to eliminate this branch of their business and will discontinue serving meals Saturday night. They will still occupy their old stand and conduct a lunch counter. The firm has decided to go out of the restaurant business on account of being unable to secure efficient help.

INFANT DAUGHTER

Of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Cramer of Marseilles Dies Tuesday.

Marie Cramer, the eighteen-months-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William E. Cramer, died Tuesday at the home of her parents at Marseilles. The funeral services were held at 2 o'clock Wednesday, at the U. B. church of the village. The remains were interred in Marion cemetery.

REQUEST GRANTED

The Congregation of the First Presbyterian Church Will Assist Dr. Thomas

IN GETTING AWAY FROM MARION

At a Meeting, Held Wednesday Evening, the Congregation, at the Request of the Doctor, Votes To Act with Him in Order That He May Accept Lewisburg Call.

The congregation of the First Presbyterian church decided Wednesday evening at its meeting that it will assist Dr. W. E. Thomas, the pastor, in getting the presbytery of this district to sever the connections between him and the church and give him leave to accept his call to Lewisburg, Pennsylvania.

After a prayer meeting service, which was not unusually short because of the business to be taken up by the congregation, Dr. Thomas spoke to the congregation concerning his desire to leave Marion. He stated that it was his desire that he be relieved and that he would consider it more of a favor from his friends to vote to let him go than to have them vote to retain him. He spoke feelingly for a few moments concerning the situation, modestly referring to the work he has done here and expressing himself of the belief that both the congregation and himself would be benefited by the change.

When the pastor had retired Mr. S. E. DeWolfe was made chairman of the meeting. Mr. DeWolfe made a short talk concerning Dr. Thomas, and the following resolutions were offered by Mr. H. True and were adopted by the congregation.

The Resolutions

Whereas, at the request of our pastor, Rev. W. E. Thomas, D. D., this congregational meeting has been called to consent to a dissolution of the pastoral relations now existing, we wish, before acceding to his desire, to express our appreciation of him and his family, as we have served together for nearly seventeen years, during which time our membership has doubled, the new church been built and the debt nearly provided for. Able, sincere and genuine—our pastor has enjoyed the respect, confidence and love of the community. A wise and safe teacher and leader in all questions of both church and state, his influence and that of his family has extended beyond our own church and will be felt and more fully realized, perhaps, after they are gone. Therefore,

Resolved, That we part with sincere affection, regard and appreciation, and pray that a rich blessing may abide with him and his family in their new home.

Resolved, That this preamble and resolution be made a part of the church and sessional records, and that a copy be sent to Mr. Thomas.

Some Didn't Vote.

When the motion to assist the pastor in getting his release was put to a vote it carried, though there were a few, who refused to vote as they did not want to feel that they were voting to lose the doctor, and they did not want to vote against the motion which was put before the meeting at his own request. A few, however, did vote not to assist him. They were the ones who wanted him to remain even if he did feel he should go.

Mr. Harry True and Mr. D. C. Nelson were elected delegates to the meeting of the presbytery which will probably be called at once to meet probably July 8 for the purpose of acting on Dr. Thomas' request for a release.

The meeting was quite well attended and the same feeling relative to parting with Dr. Thomas as was displayed Sunday morning again prevailed, and some of the members showed clearly that it will be a very difficult matter for them to reconcile themselves to his going. Several short talks, eulogizing the doctor were made during the evening.

If the presbytery at the meeting grants his request, Dr. Thomas will probably leave here some time in August and take up his work in his new field the first of September.

THROUGH THE LEG

Mr. Lewis M. Francis Is Accidentally Shot Thursday.

Lewis M. Francis on the Big Island pike was shot through the left leg, just below the knee, Thursday afternoon.

Miss Kitty Francis was handling a rifle given to her brother Smith A. Weston recently, when she let the weapon fall to the floor of the veranda, where she and Mr. Francis were sitting. The rifle was discharged and the bullet struck Mr. Francis in the leg, passing through the member. Fortunately the bone was not touched. Dr. Herman Bliss was called and rendered the necessary surgical attention.

A SECOND TIME

Harry Baum, an Employe of Steam Shovel Works, Breaks His Arm.

Harry Baum, an employe of the Marion Steam Shovel company, broke his right arm Tuesday night, while at work. He broke the same arm eight weeks ago and Tuesday returned to work, met with a second accident and had the same arm fractured a second time.

Baum was using a sledge when it missed its aim and the accident occurred. He did not know the arm was broken until Wednesday morning.

JOHN S. FISHER

Has Been Appointed to Clerkship in Local Postoffice.

John S. Fisher has been appointed to a clerkship in the postoffice and will enter upon his duties next Monday.

Mr. Fisher is a very popular young man, and his friends will be pleased to learn of his installation in such a desirable position.

You will find the Marion Bazar headquarters for canning supplies. wk&Fri

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Earnest Hemmerly of Dix street Wednesday morning.

$12,000 WORTH OF

CLOTHING!

Gent's Furnishings, Hats and Caps at 50 cents on a dollar. The great sale of Lowenthal's stock which was bought by A. Schulman commenced Monday, June 17th.

Hundreds of Suits and Pairs of Pants

have been sold since the sale commenced, but still there are lots and lots of goods to be sold yet. As $12,000 dollars of clothing represents a great lot, therefore you have not missed your chance yet, as it will surely take three or four weeks more before this entire stock will be disposed of. But yet you may be too late for some articles, so if you need anything in the line of

Gent's Furnishings, Hats and Caps

you better come as soon as possible and buy what you want at 50c on a dollar. Another opportunity you may not have, so soon to buy high grade clothing, gent's furnishings, hats and caps at one-half the usual price. The following price list will also be to your advantage by reading it item by item.

Men's Suits, all sizes, black, blue or brown cheviots, suits which were retailed by Lowenthal at $3.50, my price..... $1.75

A grade better in dark or light patterns. Lowenthal's $3.50 suits..... $2.50

Lowenthal's $5.00 suits..... $3.00

An all wool cassimere worsted suit in a dozen different styles to select from. Lowenthal's $8.00 suit for..... $4.00

A grade better: Lowenthal's $10 suit for..... $5.00

All wool diagonal clay worsted, black or blue serges, the suits retailed by Lowenthal for $12 and $14, my price....$6 and $7

This is for a whole suit, coat pants and vest.

MEN'S PANTS—$1.00 quality 50c; $1.50 grade 75c; $2.00 grade $1.00; $2.50 grade $1.25; $3.00 grade $1.50; $4.00 grade $2.00; $5.00 and $6.00 pants at $2.50 and $3.00.

CHILD'S SUITS—A good child's suit for 85c. This is not washable goods but a nice half-wool child's suit in all sizes for 85c. A grade better for 75c, $1.00, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75 and $2.00. These were sold by Mr. Lowenthal at double my price.

MEN'S WORKING SHIRTS—A good every day shirt; Lowenthal's 35c grade for 18c, Lowenthal's 50c and 60c grades at 25c. All Lowenthal's dress shirts at just half price. Lowenthal's 25c suspenders at 12c each. All his 50c suspenders at 25c. Men's good half hose at 3c a pair. A real good sock for 5c pair. Good black and tan socks 7c a pair. Fancy stripes or solid colors in red and blue 10c each. Men's red handkerchiefs at 1c each.

THE BEST AND HEAVIEST OVERALL IN THE MARKET FOR 38c.

The regular 50c overalls, 25c. 50c gauze undershirts and drawers at 25c. 75c quality at 39c. Hats and caps, half the Lowenthal price. Good Umbrellas, 25c.

As space does not allow me to continue, I will have to close, but I must tell you that there are hundreds more articles too numerous to mention, which will be to your benefit to look at when you call at the store. Hoping you will take advantage of this sale. Yours truly,

A. SCHULMAN,

(Successor to Oppenheimer)

Cor. Church and Main Sts. MARION, OHIO.

JUST LOOK

over the bargains—you may need something here.

2c Web Halters	15c	Curry Combs	5c, 8c and 10c
Back Pads for Harness	15c	Horse Brushes	10c, 15c and 20c
Breast Pads for harness	25c	Ball Axle Washers	5c
Miss Axle Grease	5c	Rice Root Horse Brushes	10c, 14c
Diamond Axle Grease	8c	Curtin Cards	8c
Buggy Whips	10c	Horsehair Hoops	35c
Full Rawhide Buggy Whips	17c	Harness' Knives	35c
German Harness Snaps, 3 for	5c	Riveting Machines	15c
		Hollow Rivets, per box	8c

THE RACKET STORE,

W. B. DEVENY, Proprietor.

New Arrivals

By this morning's express.

FLANNEL SUITS,

NEW CREATIONS.

NEGLIGEE SHIRTS,

LATEST PATTERNS.

Summer Underwear,

VERY THIN.

See our immense assortment of "Hot Weather" Wearables.

The Manhattan

Chicago.—W. F. Stoner and C. Jones, who were arrested here Monday on the charge of passing bogus drafts drawn on the Third National bank of New York by the "Farmers National Bank of Topeka," were released Wednesday, the charges against them having been dismissed in police court for want of evidence.

New York.—The American sugar refining company has advanced all prices for refined sugars five points, making granulated 5.50. Arbuckle Brothers are unchanged at 5.45.

Go to the Marion bazar for hammocks and croquet sets. wk&Fri

Norfolk, Va.—The government has decided to abandon the experiment of using petroleum for fuel in the smaller vessels of the navy. The idea was put in practice on the torpedo boat Talbot, but it was found that there was nothing to be gained by the substitution of oil for coal.

Richmond, Cape Colony.—A large force of Boers attacked this place Tuesday. The Boers retired at the approach of reinforcements. Fighting lasted until dusk.

A son was born Wednesday to Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Miley of Northern street.

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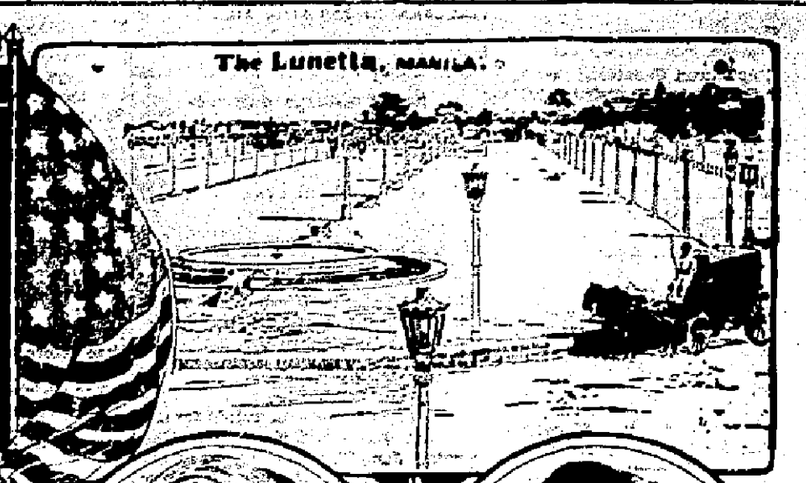
Judge Taft.

Grand Staircase Governor's Palace.



The Lunetta, MANILA.

Dean C. Worcester.

Henry C. Ide.

Luke E. Wright.

Bernard Moses.

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF CIVIL GOVERNMENT IN THE PHILIPPINES

ALMOST coincidently with the birth of the Australian commonwealth south of the equator comes the establishment of civil government in the Philippines, north of the equator. Both events are of world-wide interest, for they will have an important bearing upon oriental problems.

The first week in July, in which the initial step in civil government in the Philippines and the installation of the new governor will occur, will doubtless be memorable to the Filipinos, and as the first American election in their islands took place on the Fourth of July last year the latter date will also be accentuated. Little more than three years have elapsed since the boom of Dewey's cannon in the harbor of Manila sounded the knell of Spanish rule in the Philippines, and during that period a great deal has transpired tending toward the final definition of the status of the archipelago's inhabitants. Had the 8,000,000 or 10,000,000 of people dwelling there been more homogeneous there might have been less difficulty in settling the vexed questions which have arisen in the process of pacification; but as it is, considering the multiplicity of the problems presented and the character of the people with whom our soldiers and civilians have had to deal, it must be admitted that great progress has been made.

The Philippines' first American military governor, Major General Merritt, held his position for but a brief period and was succeeded in August, 1898, by Major General Otis, who exercised supreme military and civil authority until the advent of Major General MacArthur in May, 1900. His successor, General Chaffee, who commanded our military forces in China, will have no further civil functions to perform, as his duties will be strictly military, for the time has now arrived, in the opinion of the Philippine commission appointed by President McKinley last year, for inaugurating the long promised, long deferred government of the people by the people so far as they are considered fit for self rule.

The first territorial governor of the Philippines, as already announced, is Judge William H. Taft, who for more than a year has been president of the commission sent out to pave the way for the new order of things. Judge Taft is a native of Ohio. He was born in 1857 and is a son of Hon. Alphonso Taft, a former attorney general of the United States. From the public schools of Cincinnati Judge Taft went to Yale, graduating with distinction in 1878, second in his class. After two years at the Cincinnati Law school he entered upon the practice of his profession and in 1881 was appointed assistant prosecuting attorney of Hamilton county. He was a collector of internal revenue for the First Ohio district in 1882, judge of the superior court of Cincinnati in 1887, solicitor general of the department of justice in 1890 and a judge of the federal bench in 1892. It was in February, 1900, that President McKinley appointed Judge Taft chairman, or president, of the second commission formed for inquiring into the condition of the Philippines and thus placed him in line for elevation to the high position which he at present occupies.

The original Philippine commission to formulate a report on the best scheme of government for the islands, consisting of Professor J. G. Schurman, Admiral George Dewey, Hon. Charles Denby and Professor Dean C. Worcester, reported to the president in January, 1900, recommending the appointment of an American governor general, to be assisted by a council comprising Filipinos and Americans, and of provincial governors, preferably from the United States. This commission announced itself as unqualifiedly in favor of a government for the islands analogous to that of a territory of the United States, with a governor appointed by the president. The commissioners went into the subject thoroughly and as a body came to the conclusion that the United States could not withdraw from the Philippine Islands.

Acting upon the recommendations of his commissioners, President McKinley promptly took measures, by authority which had been accorded him by congress, for forwarding the scheme of government. As three of the commissioners resigned after presenting their report, Mr. McKinley created another body, with more extended scope, consisting of Judge Taft, Professor Dean C. Worcester, Hon. Luke E. Wright, Hon. Henry C. Ide and Professor Bernard Moses. They were to serve for two years or for such a period as might be necessary for the accomplishment of the purpose in view, and they were to go to the Philippines and establish themselves, with headquarters at Manila. All were prominent men of affairs in their respective states and were appointed for their known or assumed ability without reference to politics. Of the five, Professor Worcester of Michigan was the best informed respecting the Philippines, having made several visits to the islands and written of them extensively. Mr. Wright is from Tennessee, Mr. Ide from Vermont and Mr. Moses from California; so the Union was well represented geographically.

In his instructions to the commissioners, embodied in a letter addressed in April, 1900, to the secretary of war, President McKinley outlined the scope of their mission, which was to "continue and perfect the work of organizing and establishing civil government already commenced by the military authorities, subject in all respects to any laws which congress may hereafter enact." As it was surmised that the transfer of authority from military commanders to civil officers would consume much time and necessitate perfect cooperation for its successful accomplishment, both services were to be directed during the transition period by the secretary of war, to whom the commission was instructed to report. These instructions have been followed to the letter, and the authorities, from Military Governor MacArthur down, have afforded every facility to the commissioners for the successful prosecution of their work. On their arrival at Manila they were comfortably established at a central official residence, where, after familiarizing themselves with the natives, studying the situation, they paid visits to the various islands in the vast archipelago, being provided for the purpose with a special transport and escorts by the military governor.

Special stress was laid by President McKinley upon the desire of the administration that the Filipinos should have accorded them the largest measure of autonomy consistent with safety and commensurate with their capacity. The commissioners were to devote their efforts in the first instance to the establishment of municipal governments, in which the natives of the islands, both in the cities and in the rural communities, should be afforded opportunities to manage their own local affairs to the fullest extent of which they were capable and subject to the least degree of supervision and control consistent with the maintenance of law and order.

Next to be considered in order of importance was the organization of government in the larger divisions corresponding to counties or provinces, in which the common interests of many or several municipalities falling within the same tribal lines or the same natural geographical limits might best be subserved by a common administration. Whenever the commissioners should arrive at the conclusion that the condition of affairs in the islands was such that the central administration might safely be transferred from military to civil control they were to report that conclusion to the secretary of war at Washington, together with recommendations as to the best form to be adopted.

At the same time it was cautioned that the people of the islands should be made plainly to understand that there are certain great principles which have been made the basis of our governmental system which we deem essential to the rule of law and the maintenance of individual freedom and which they unfortunately had been denied during the long centuries of Spanish misrule. The Filipinos, in fact, were to be treated in a spirit of justice and generosity and, while being instructed as to their duties, given a larger measure of liberty than they had ever enjoyed. By the articles of capitulation of the city of Manila in August, 1898, the United States guaranteed protection to its religious and educational institutions and to private property, which were placed under the special safeguard of the faith and honor of the American army.

Believing that this pledge has been kept, the president reminded the commissioners that an equally high and sacred obligation rested upon the government of the United States "to give protection for property and life, civil and religious freedom and wise, firm and unselfish guidance in the paths of peace and prosperity to all the people of the Philippine Islands." And he charged them earnestly to labor for the full performance of that obligation as vitally concerning the honor and conscience of their country, so that eventually the Filipinos should look upon the American occupation of the archipelago as the happiest event in their annals as a people.

In pursuance of their instructions the commissioners have made their investigations into municipal and insular affairs with great thoroughness and latterly have been on a grand tour of inspection and rehabilitation, during which they visited the principal islands lying to the southward of Manila. In most of them they set up local and provincial governing bodies, composed mainly of natives of the people's own choosing, subject only to the veto power of the central junta or territorial governor. No educational qualification is demanded for voters, and the ballots of illiterates will be cast by the election officials. The requisites for the franchise are that the voter must be at least 23 years of age and a resident for six months in the municipality. Those disqualified are delinquents in taxes, all who have been disfranchised by a court, all who have taken and violated the oath of allegiance to the United States, those in arms against American sovereignty and all insane or feeble minded persons.

A small property qualification is a requisite in municipal voting, and special legislation is recommended for the city of Manila and the non-Christian tribes, such as the Igorrotes of the mountains and the pagan Bagabos.

During a tour of organization from which the commissioners recently returned after an absence of eight weeks and during which they traveled more than 3,000 miles they expressed themselves as satisfied with the conditions generally prevailing, except in the Sulu archipelago. Nearly all the other Filipinos, including even some of the semi-savage tribes of the interior, were eager for a chance for autonomous government and, above all, desirous for education. But the sultan of Sulu, with whom some time ago a special treaty was negotiated, still insisted that slavery and polygamy should remain features of his government and was jealous of any prospective encroachments. He and his "dattos" and subjects generally, living as they are in ignorance and semi-savagery, fell back upon the treaty negotiated by General Bates when the subject of self government was broached, shielding themselves behind the clause which provides that said treaty cannot be abrogated except by consent of both high contracting parties. So the commissioners are still in doubt as to what should be done with the Mohammedan Sulus in the immediate future and even regard the fierce savages of the hills as in some respects more amenable to argument. "Once a Mohammedan always a Mohammedan" applies in the Philippines as well as in Turkey, Egypt or Morocco and, although there is the strongest guarantee on the part of the American government as to religious freedom, yet the fiercely fanatical Sulus know well that their practices of slavery and polygamy cannot continue to be winked at by America in the twentieth century.

Not less than 20 provinces have been officered and provided with government on advanced lines, and, following the suggestions in the president's instructions, the commissioners have in all cases when compatible with the public interest placed natives at the head of affairs. But while the Filipinos are generous, intelligent and apt political students they are naturally in sympathy with the insurgents, with whom they have racial affinity. It is hoped, however, that when they are perfectly convinced of the integrity of American purposes regarding them and better informed as to the character of our institutions they will serve loyally. Until that happy time arrives it will be absolutely necessary to support the civil administration with the military resources, and at present no picture of Philippine government will be complete without a background of guns and bayonets—not necessarily for use, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Certain concessions also are requisite to the Filipino love of display and official ostentation, as, for example, in the provision for the Filipino councilors to wear a uniform while presiding and to carry "a black cylindrical cane with gold head, gilt ferrule and black cord and tassels." Such a cane or wand is in itself a symbol of authority among all natives accustomed to Spanish authority not only in the Philippines, but in Mexico and South America.

It was considered a daring stroke of policy to appoint as rulers of some of the provinces the more noted of the insurgent leaders lately in arms against the government; but, though the risk was considered great, the immediate effect upon those still in rebellion was marked and salutary.

One of the most conspicuous of those appointment was that of General Mariano Trias, who was commander in chief of the Filipino forces while Aguinaldo was in hiding. He surrendered in March and was recently made governor of Cavite. Another, Ambrosio Flores, was installed as governor of Rizal. But in both instances the treasurers of the provinces were American military officers.

TRUMAN L. ELTON.

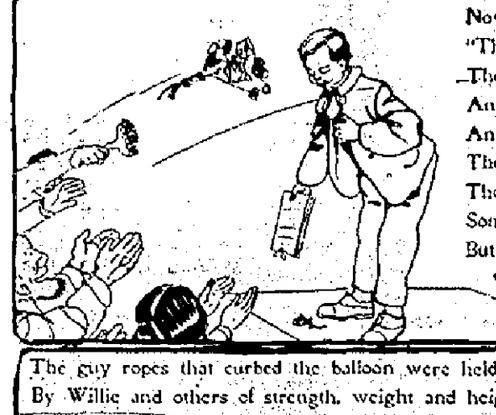
WHEN WILLIE WENT UP WITH M'FADDEN'S BALLOON

A Fourth of July Poem

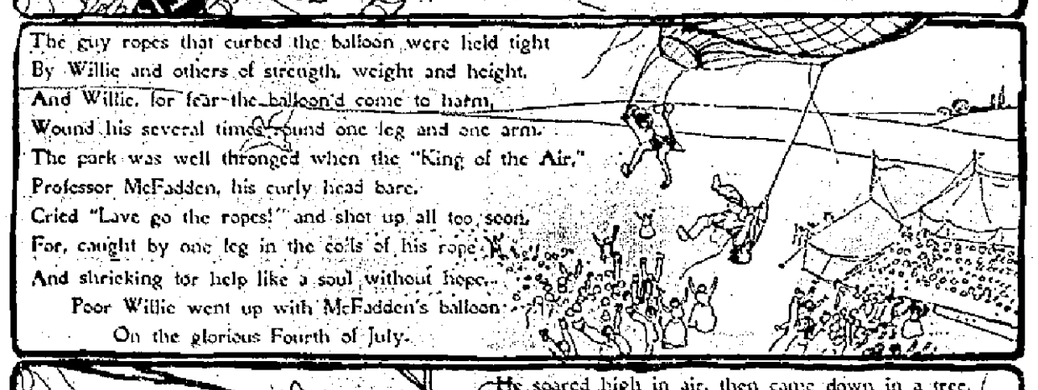
BY EARLE H. EATON

Copyright, 1901, by Earle H. Eaton.

Professor McFadden, the great aeronaut,
For Fourth celebrations was very much sought.
His "monster balloon" on the land's natal day
Would hobnob with clouds in a hair raising way.
And, clad in pink tights, from his flying trapeze
The handsome professor would hang by his knees
And "skin the cat," too, on his way toward the moon.
And one time at Tompkins the town got some thrills
Not mentioned at all on the posters and bills
When Willie went up with McFadden's balloon
On the glorious Fourth of July.



Now, Willie "was smart ez they made 'em," 'twas said.
"They's heaps of hoss sense," 'twas observed, "in his head."
Thet prize declyamation he won in a walk.
An he's the reel thing when he gits up to talk.
And Willie hisself says he can't be kep' down;
Thet he'll rise in life an surprise the ole town.
Though not a boy borned with a bright silver spoon.
Some folks thought him sappy, with no brains to spare.
But this was the talk that was heard here and there
When Willie went up with McFadden's balloon
On the glorious Fourth of July.



The guy ropes that curbed the balloon were held tight
By Willie and others of strength, weight and height.
And Willie, for fear the balloon'd come to harm,
Wound his several times round one leg and one arm.
The park was well thronged when the "King of the Air,"
Professor McFadden, his curly head bare,
Cried "Lave go the ropes!" and shot up all too soon,
For, caught by one leg in the coils of his rope,
And shrieking for help like a soul without hope,
Poor Willie went up with McFadden's balloon
On the glorious Fourth of July.

He soared high in air, then came down in a tree,
And there by the seat of his trousers hung he.
Three men and a boy, watched by half of the town,
Climbed up in the tree and had Willie soon down.
And mean men remarked: "People said he was great,
An surely he gits there quite frequent of late.
It's plain ez daylight thet the boy ain't no loon.
He said he would rise, an, by ginger, he's riz!
Thet bag o' hot air was the thing done the biz!"
When Willie went up with McFadden's balloon
On the glorious Fourth of July.

TELEGRAPH NEWS IN PARAGRAPHS.

Fort Smith, Ark.—Grace Sullivan, aged nineteen, daughter of President J. A. Sullivan of the First National bank at Sallisaw, Indian Territory, committed suicide at her home there Tuesday evening by drinking. She had heard that warrants were out for herself and escort for disturbing services at the Baptist church by whispering.

Chicago—Ex-Deputy Coroner John C. Weckler has been indicted by the grand jury for malfeasance in office. Weckler admitted that he held a fake inquest over the body of Marie A. Deffenbach, the woman about whom centered the insurance conspiracy for which Dr. August M. Unger and Wayland Brown were convicted two weeks ago.

Vienna—The Neues Wiener Journal today states that former President Kruger, of the Transvaal recently renewed his appeal for intervention in South Africa to France, Germany and Russia. All three of the powers, the paper says, after an interchange of opinions, advised Mr. Kruger to arrange for the immediate submission of the Boers.

Cincinnati—A strike which may result in the tying up of all the street railway lines in the city threatens the Cincinnati Traction company. A formal demand was made this morning by the firemen of the company for an advance of fifty cents a day and notice was served that unless the demand is complied with by July 1 at 7 a. m. they will quit work in a body.

Columbia, S. C.—Rev. Patrick Chambers, a Baptist minister, was murdered Tuesday night in Oconee county by his son-in-law, Daniel Rouch. His head was split open with an ax. Chambers had been supporting Rouch and his family for years. The son-in-law became furious when the preacher told him that he should go to work and make a living.

Sale of Free Turnpike Bonds.

Notice is hereby given that the Commissioners of the Dolliff Free Turnpike Road will receive sealed bids until 12 o'clock, noon, July 13th, 1901, at the City National Bank of Marion, Ohio, for the following six per cent. interest bonds (interest payable semi-annually) to be dated June 15th, 1901, and for the following amounts:

One bond	$ 300	due	March 1st	1902,
" "	300	"	Sept. "	1902,
" "	300	"	March "	1903,
" "	300	"	Sept. "	1903,
" "	300	"	March "	1904,
" "	300	"	Sept. "	1904,
" "	300	"	March "	1905,
" "	300	"	Sept. "	1905,
" "	1200	"	March "	1906,
" "	1200	"	Sept. "	1906,
" "	1200	"	March "	1907,
" "	1200	"	Sept. "	1907,
" "	1200	"	March "	1908,
" "	1200	"	Sept. "	1908,
" "	1200	"	March "	1909,
" "	1200	"	Sept. "	1909,

and issued under authority of the general laws of Ohio, particularly Section 4888 R.S. of Ohio.

Bidders will be required to deposit with the Pike Commissioners a check of five hundred dollars ($500) certified to by some local bank as evidence of good faith. All checks will be returned on day of sale except the one deposited by the successful bidder.

Bids must state amount of premium above for value of bonds.

The successful bidder will be expected to pay accrued interest up to date of the delivery of bonds.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

C. D. MORRAL,
Pike Commissioners. E. S. EVERETT,
D. H. CLIFTON.
6-15-4

Legal Notice

John L. Court, plaintiff, vs. Joseph P. Williams (first name unknown), his wife, Williams (first name unknown), Lewis Jarrard (first name unknown) and Abijah Grove, defendants.

The defendants above named will take notice that on May 25th, 1901, John L. Court, plaintiff, filed his petition in case No. 10,051 in the Common Pleas Court of Marion county, Ohio, against said defendants alleging that he is the owner in fee simple, in actual possession of the following described real estate, to-wit: situated in the Township of Pleasant, County of Marion and State of Ohio, and known as being the west half of the southwest quarter of Section 2, in Township 6, south range 16 east, containing 82 acres, more or less, excepting therefrom, however, 4 acres conveyed by Abijah Williams to R. H. Boxwell by warranty deed, dated March 31st, 1900, recorded in volume 79, page 33, deed records of said County of Marion, also the following described real estate in the Township, County and State aforesaid, and being 15 acres, more or less, off of the south end of Section 2, Township 6, south range 16 east, and that the persons above named claim some interest therein adverse to plaintiff's title; the prayer of said petition is for the quieting of the title of said lands in plaintiff as against said defendants and any and all persons claiming under them. The defendant is required to plead herein by August 10th, 1901, or judgment will be taken against him.

JOHN L. COURT.
Mosser & Quigley, plaintiff's attorneys.
6-15-6

Notice of Appointment.

Estate of Walter L. Hood, deceased.

The undersigned has been appointed and qualified as executrix of the last will and testament of Walter L. Hood, late of Marion county, deceased.

Dated at Marion, Ohio, this 5th day of April, A. D. 1901.

JANE C. HOOD,
Marion, Ohio.
15-thawk-6-3

Legal Notice.

Louise Alline, whose place of residence is unknown, but was, last known place of residence was at Dubuque, Iowa, will take notice that on June 5th, 1901, Ernest A. Alline filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Marion county, Ohio, in case number 9910, his certain petition praying for a divorce from the said Louise Alline upon the ground of gross neglect of duty and abandonment. That said cause will be for hearing on and after July 29th, 1901.

Dated June 5th, 1901.

ERNEST A. ALLINE.
By H. EDMUND HILL, his attorney.
6-15-6

Notice of Appointment.

Assignment of Charles B. Keiser.

The undersigned has been duly appointed and qualified as assignee in trust for the benefit of the creditors of Charles B. Keiser of Marion county, Ohio. All persons indebted to said assignor will make immediate payment, and creditors will present their claims according to law, duly attested, to the undersigned for allowance.

Dated this 15th day of June, A. D. 1901.

JAMES W. SIFRITT, Assignee.
Marion, O.
6-15-3

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WHEN EB CLIMBED THE GREASY POLE

A Fourth of July Poem

BY JAMES ARTHUR BAGDON

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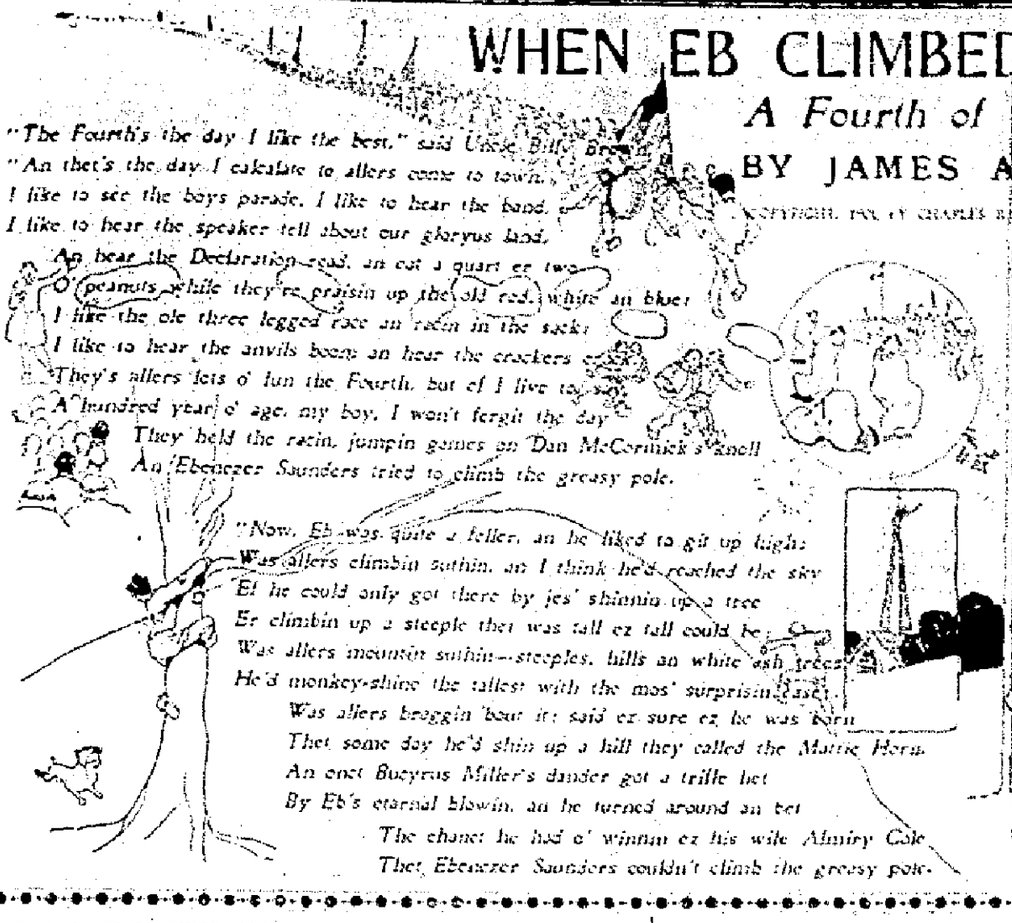


"The Fourth's the day I like the best," said Uncle Bill Brown,
"An thet's the day I calculate to allers come to town.
I like to see the boys parade, I like to hear the band,
I like to hear the speaker tell about our glorjus land.
An hear the Declaration read, an eat a quart er two
O peanuts while they're praisin up the old red, white an blue
I like the ole three legged race an racin in the sacks
I like to hear the anvils boom an hear the crackers pop
They's allers lots o' fun the Fourth, but of I live to be
A hundred year o' age, my boy, I won't forgit the day
They held the racin, jumpin games on Dan McCormick's knoll
An Ebenezer Saunders tried to climb the greasy pole.

"Now, Eb was quite a feller, an he liked to git up high
Was allers climbin suthin, an I think he'd reached the sky
Ef he could only got there by jes' shinnin up a tree
Er climbin up a steeple thet was tall ez tall could be
Was allers mountin suthin—steeples, hills an white ash trees
He'd monkey-shine the tallest with the mos' surprisin ease.
Was allers broggin 'bout it; said ez sure ez he was born
Thet some day he'd shin up a hill they called the Matric Horn
An once Bucyrus Miller's dander got a trifle het
By Eb's eternal blowin, an he turned around an bet
The chance he had o' winnin ez his wife Almiry Cole
Thet Ebenezer Saunders couldn't climb the greasy pole.

"Now, Eb was tall an plucky, an he took thet bet ez quick
Ez trout will take a hoppergrass thet's tumbled in the crick.
He shucked his coat an vest to start an dropped 'em in the lot,
An round thet pole he tied himself, a wrigglin human knot.
The pole was orful greasy, but he'd climb a ways an stick,
An then he'd slip a rag er two an drop so swift an slick
Thet you could fairly hear him whiz as almost fast the breeze
Ez he shot down an banged his shin upon his bony knees
But he was game an tried ag'in, an then he tried some more.
He squeezed the wood an clawed the wood, he panted an he swore.
An when he'd wore the grease all off he slunked up to rest the goat.
An Ebenezer Saunders, sir, had climbed the greasy pole!

He'd won the bet, but, sad to say, Almiry saw the trick
An snickered Eb an spoke o' him ez 'Monkey on a Stick.'
'I want no organ grinder, Eb,' she said the day he popped,
An from that day all greasy poles was from Eb's programme dropped.

TWO SISTERS WHO OWN AND EDIT A NEWSPAPER.

LOUISE BOYNTON.

GEORGIE I. BOYNTON.

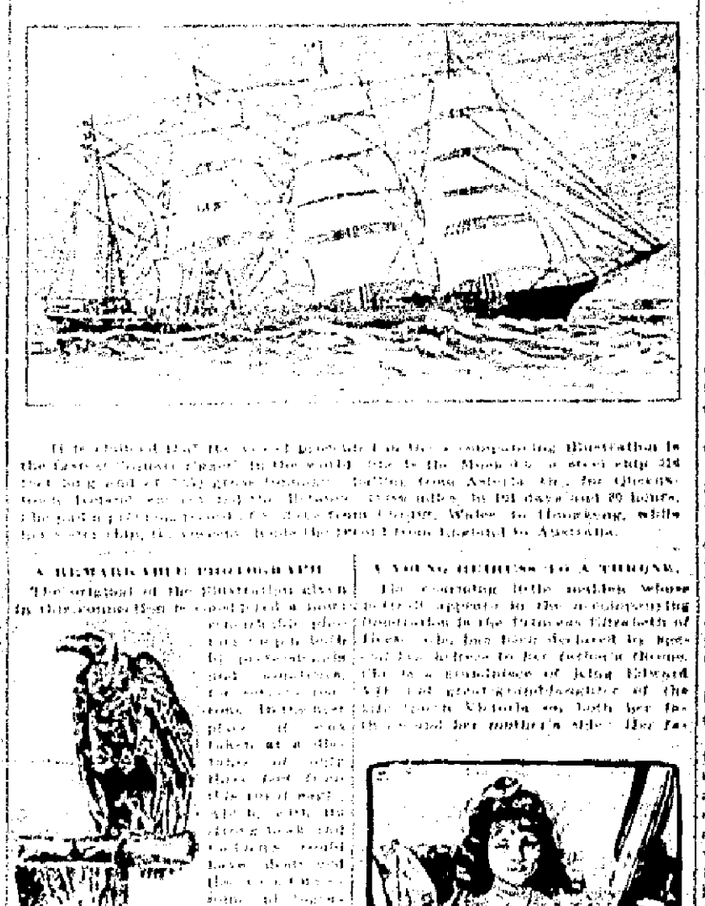
The latest item concerning the gradual emancipation of woman from the thraldom in which she is said to have been held for ages is the choice she has come from Perth Amboy, N. J., where two young ladies whose portraits appear herewith, own and edit a newspaper. It was something more than graduation from Vassar college that the Misses Louise and Georgie Boynton took both of the Perth Amboy Weekly Republican and not only made a daily of it, but a grand success as well. They at once set to work to get the best out all competitors, writing the news themselves and selling the advertisements in people's persons. One is editor and the other business manager, and both they use the work "editress" for, for which there is a good deal of their charming paper. "We are not amateurs. We know the newspaper business thoroughly. We don't spend our time experimenting, but in writing editorials and in selling advertising space. What are 'Screamy of Dear Fellow citizens who advertise have coughed at that, they do want their 'specials' and so many more like the paper for profit that the ventures of these fearless young ladies has become a prominent enterprise and is attracting attention.

LATEST PORTRAIT OF RUDYARD KIPLING.

The latest portrait of Rudyard Kipling, herewith presented, from a recent painting, is considered a faithful delineation of the talented author's features, showing particularly his fine broad forehead, aggressiveness and shrewdness. Kipling is probably the most widely discussed man living. He is now in his forty-fifth year and can look back upon a lifetime of labor which has been, though indirectly, devoted to ameliorating the condition of his fellow men.

Though M. Berthelot has waded some years in politics, having held several high positions under the French government, such as minister of public instruction and minister of foreign affairs, yet he has now returned to his first love, chemistry, to which he intends to devote the remainder of his life. It is in synthetic chemistry, or the production of substances from their known constituent elements, that he has excelled, his discoveries in that direction having placed him in the front rank.

FASTEST SQUARE RIGGED SHIP IN THE WORLD.



It is claimed that the vessel pictured is the fastest square rigged ship in the world. She is the Marlborough, a steel ship 334 feet long and of 3,000 gross tonnage. Sailing from Astoria, Ore., for Queenstown, Ireland, she made the 8,000 miles in 101 days and 20 hours, the best sailing record for the trip from Oregon. Wales to Hongkong, while but seven ships, it appears, beside the Marlborough from England to Australia.

A REMARKABLE PHOTOGRAPH.

The original of the illustration shown in this connection is regarded as a remarkable photograph by experts both in photography and ornithology. It was taken at the lodge of Will Rice, near Rice, Ore., and shows a bald eagle, with its wings outspread, feeding from the hand of a young woman. In the background may be seen a number of eagles which have been attracted to the place by the bait. The bird in the foreground is a female and measures seven feet from tip to tip of wings. It is said that the picture is the first ever taken of a bald eagle in a natural position while feeding.

A NOTABLE HEIRESS TO A THRONE.

Her coming birth makes those who are in succession to the Russian throne number five. The first in succession is the Grand Duke Michael, son of the late Grand Duke Georgievitch and brother of the present Czar. Next comes the Grand Duke Serge Alexandrovitch, brother of the late Czar Alexander III. Then comes the Grand Duke Paul Alexandrovitch, brother of the present Czar. Next comes the Grand Duke Serge Michaelovitch, son of the late Grand Duke Michael, brother of the late Czar Alexander II. Then comes the Grand Duke Alexander Michaelovitch, son of the Grand Duke Michael and brother of the Grand Duke Serge Michaelovitch. Next comes the Grand Duke Nicholas Nicholaievitch, son of the late Grand Duke Nicholas, brother of the late Czar Alexander II. Then comes the Grand Duke Peter Nicholaievitch, son of the Grand Duke Nicholas and brother of the Grand Duke Nicholas Nicholaievitch. Next comes the Grand Duke Nicholas Constantinovitch, son of the late Grand Duke Constantine, brother of the late Czar Alexander II. Then comes the Grand Duke Dmitri Constantinovitch, son of the Grand Duke Constantine and brother of the Grand Duke Nicholas Constantinovitch. Next comes the Grand Duke Boris Vladimirovitch, son of the Grand Duke Vladimir, brother of the late Czar Alexander III. Then comes the Grand Duke Kyrill Vladimirovitch, son of the Grand Duke Vladimir and brother of the Grand Duke Boris Vladimirovitch. Next comes the Grand Duke Andrei Vladimirovitch, son of the Grand Duke Vladimir and brother of the Grand Duke Kyrill Vladimirovitch. Then comes the Grand Duke Ernest Louis of Hesse, son of the lamented Princess Alice and brother of the czarina of Russia. Her mother is the Princess Victoria Melita, daughter of the late Grand Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha (Duke of Edinburgh) and his wife, Ivan Grand Duchess Marie Alexandrovna of Russia. The little Princess Elizabeth Marie Alice Victoria, who bears the names of her great-grandmother and two grandmothers and unites in herself the two royal families of England and Russia, was born March 11, 1895.

A GLOVE WORN BY CHARLES I.

In the accompanying illustration is shown a historic relic, one of the gloves worn by the ill fated monarch, Charles I of England, on the eve of his execution. It does not differ materially from the gauntlet of today, the interest attaching to it being its association with one whom some still call the Martyr King and revere as one of the saintly few of earth. The decorations on the wrist portion are of pure gold thread.

EMIGRATION FROM EUROPE.

During the last century Great Britain and Ireland lost 9,000,000 people by emigration, next comes Germany with a loss of 5,000,000, and then Italy, with

THE HIGHEST PRICED ENGRAVING IN THE WORLD.

What is said to have been a record price for an engraving was recently obtained for the original of this illustration. It represents Sir Joshua Reynolds' celebrated picture, "Mrs. Carnac," and, though not by any means the most famous of his paintings, this engraving by J. R. Smith was sold at the unprecedented price of £5,000. During Reynolds' lifetime his paintings sold anywhere from $250 to $1,500 each, but now that he has been dead a hundred years and more a hundred times the latter price has been paid for other paintings—as, for instance, on the occasion of the purchase of the famous "Gainsborough" by Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan not long ago. It is hardly likely, however, that the Reynolds paintings will continue to increase in value in the same ratio, as the pigments he used are showing signs of deterioration and cannot be warranted to endure like those of the great Italian, Dutch and Venetian artists.

THE KAISER'S BIGGEST SOLDIER.

The biggest soldier in the German army is said to be the man whose portrait appears in the accompanying illustration and whose name is Oscar Teibich. In private life he is a locksmith and is only 21 years old, having been born at Konigsberg in 1880. He is 6 feet 8 inches in height and belongs to the Garde du Corps regiment.

M. BERTHELOT, THE GREAT SYNTHETIC CHEMIST.

M. Pierre Eugene Marcellin Berthelot, in honoring whom with titles France has honored herself, is one of the greatest chemists of the age. The accompanying portrait, which shows him in his laboratory at the College of France, well depicts the noble head and youthful bearing of this French scientist, who is now in his seventy-fourth year and can look back upon a lifetime of labor which has been, though indirectly, devoted to ameliorating the condition of his fellow men.

Though M. Berthelot has waded some years in politics, having held several high positions under the French government, such as minister of public instruction and minister of foreign affairs, yet he has now returned to his first love, chemistry, to which he intends to devote the remainder of his life. It is in synthetic chemistry, or the production of substances from their known constituent elements, that he has excelled, his discoveries in that direction having placed him in the front rank.

VALUE OF PHILIPPINES.

General Grant on Their Importance to the United States.

SAYS IT CANNOT BE OVERVALUED.

In Peace the Value of the Islands From a Trade Standpoint Is Great, and in War as a Strategic Basis It Is of First Importance, Says the General.

The value of the Philippines to the United States cannot be overestimated, says General Frederick D. Grant in Leslie's Weekly. It will increase with the development of the islands and the growth of our trade with Asia. It is greatest, therefore, from a commercial standpoint, but is considerable also as a strategic basis in time of war. We have added a vast area to the United States of incomparable richness, natural resources and fertility. The climate is subtropical, and the Anglo Saxon can live in any part of the country with comfort and little exposure comparatively. Because of the warm weather a man with a small income can build up a competence there more readily than in this country, and the field is full of opportunity for the industrious and the thrifty. The soil is capable of supporting three times the present number of inhabitants and of doing it much better than they are now supported when there are better facilities of transportation.

Anything that grows in the temperate and tropical zone can be raised somewhere in the magnificent archipelago of the Philippines.

A great many Americans went out to the Philippines on prospecting tours, but were disappointed at the passage of the Spooner bill, with its amendments, which prevents the granting of any franchises until congress makes laws to regulate them. I am told that surveys have been made for several railroads which would approximately cover the following routes: One 300 miles to the south of Manila, another 170 miles through the eastern part of the great valley of Luzon directly inland to Benguet, in the mountains, and a third 110 miles to the north, being an extension of the present road. This will make the present line 250 miles long if the extension is built.

We shall obtain a large market for our manufactures in the islands, and the whole trade of the archipelago will come under our exclusive control in a few years—that is, as soon as the clause of the treaty of peace by which we agreed to give Spain equal trade privileges in the islands with ourselves expires.

The Filipinos belong to the thirteenth or fourteenth century, but are a kind, peace loving and intelligent people. This is true of the whole so far as I have observed and is not confined to any particular locality or class. The people are loyal, are fond of displaying the stars and stripes and look upon the Americans as a race of benefactors little less than wonderful in their prosperity.

The timber lands nearly all belong to the government. There are forests of ebony, mahogany and other rare, hard and valuable woods that will be used some day in the United States for furniture and house trimmings. Of these woods I should say there are at least 100 varieties, many of which are wholly unfamiliar to Americans. I am in favor of preserving the forests by government regulation instead of allowing the timber to be swept clean by private interests.

The archipelago is of great importance from a military standpoint, because it gives us a station at a comparatively short distance from the great future field of commerce, the Chinese empire, with 400,000,000 inhabitants, in the southeastern part of Asia. As these nations produce more they will become more capable of buying, and the chance of controlling their trade is enhanced by having a strong outpost at Manila, at the very gates of the orient. It may not be that we shall ever have to fight to hold or control this trade, but we shall be much more apt to have our share of it if we are prepared for strong measures to defend our rights. Just as a man makes secure against burglars by having a watchman in the house and putting locks on the front door.

It is for the corps of engineers of the army, of course, to consider the fortification and defense of the Philippines, and some surveys have probably been made already with that end in view. I am especially hopeful of the Filipino as a soldier. The natives are stubborn and courageous fighters, and an army officered by Americans could be raised among them sufficient for the defense of the archipelago. So far we have not taken many natives into the army, but we have used them to police the cities with excellent results. The few that have served with me have shown courage and dash on the field when led by white officers.

I feel that the Americans in taking the Philippines are performing a great humanitarian act, which will redound to the material interest of the Filipinos as well as to their intellectual development and will enable them in time to enjoy the same freedom that the Americans do.

Manila's Glorious Fourth.

July 4 has been fixed as the date of the institution of civil government in the Philippines and the inauguration of Judge Taft as first governor general, says a Washington dispatch to the New York World. It is expected that it will be made the occasion of much pomp and display. Judge Taft will continue as chairman of the Philippine commission, so that military and civil authority may be the same [illegible]

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

Wrappers, Skirts and Nazareth Waists.

No better values ever offered at prices.

Our big line Ladies' Wrappers, good material, tight fitting waist linings, black and white, gray, blues and fancy colors, a regular $1.25 garment, sale price..... **$1.00**

NAZARETH Waists are the only seamless knit waists for boys and girls. Tape buttons to fasten the clothing to, well stayed with tape bands, 2 to 12 years.. **25c**
Cheaper Waist at 15c.

PETTICOATS at money-saving prices. Mercerized Sateen Skirts, deep corded ruffle; no such value offered anywhere at..... **$1.00**
Better grades up to $3.50

NEW IDEA 10c PATTERNS.

ORIGINATORS OF LOW PRICES

The Fair

OPEN NIGHTS UNTIL 8:30.

JULY CLEARANCE SALE!

15 PER CENT. DISCOUNT on all Men's, Boys' and Children's Suits, Hats and Furnishings. Sale commences SATURDAY, JUNE 29th, consequently you shall reap the harvest of getting the best bargains we ever offered. Read these few items—

Men's Suits, made of an extra stylish All-Wool Cheviot in the popular shades of gray and black, also Striped Flannels; regular price $6.00, now..... **$4.25**

Men's nobby pure Worsted Suitings, in the stylish gray coloring, so popular this spring, former price $7.00 your pick now..... **$5.95**

Men's Suits in Serge, Worsted and Cassimere, latest style and colorings, marked $10.00, sale price..... **$8.50**

Boys' Suits (30 to 35 breast measure) in Gray All-Wool Cheviot and Blue Serges, former price $6.00, during our sale..... **$5.10**

Children's Suits (ages 3 to 7 years) made in good, strong materials, make the very best, our price $2.00, during sale..... **$1.70**

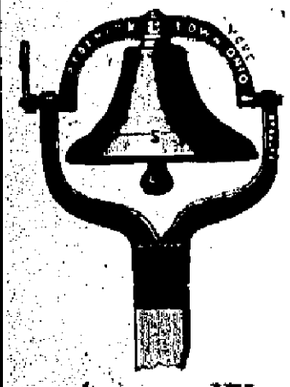
Furnishings and Hats are to be sold at 15 per cent discount. There will never be such another opportunity, as these are all new goods bought this season.

This is a genuine discount of 15 per cent. on every purchase. Buy for future use as you cannot afford to miss this Clearance Sale.

Men' Outfitters. **I. MARX & SONS,** Marion, Ohio.

THE UP AND DOING STORE.

Ring Out the Old



Ring in the New

This is a new hardware store, new goods, new people, new methods, new hustle, new push, new prices. Look us up, we will try to merit your purchases. We are using every honorable method to build up a large and deserving business.

RYAN & BURKE
RELIABLE HARDWARE

MEET ME AT FRANKS.

Most Emphatically Headquarters for Shirt Waists

Seventy-five styles Shirt Waists are here. Everything that is new, that is stylish besides many novel and exclusive designs that are not shown elsewhere. Our Waists are all made right, they fit right, they look right, and our prices are a revelation to buyers, especially those who are in the habit of buying Waists elsewhere. Here are some wonders for this week:

$1.50 White Waists For 50c

It's made from 25c India Linon with six wide tucks down front, on each tuck is a row of vertical cording, 12 tucks down back, Bishop sleeve; we only have sizes 34 and 36.

$1.75 Linon Waists For $1.00

It's made with a Sailor Collar, the Vest is of tucked white lawn, the Collar has two rows hemstitching all around with white lawn edge and a big white lawn bow tie.

$2.00 White Waists For $1.25

A fine white Lawn Waist, Sailor Collar with one row fine white insertion all around entire Collar and Vest made with fine tucks, one of the prettiest waists of the entire year.

$1.50 White Waists For $1.00

Seven styles of White Sailor Collar Waists that sold up to $1.50, will be sold this week for just $1.00 each. Many of the most beautiful effects are in this lot.

China Silk Waists this Week $1.98

Black or white China Silk Waists, unlined, just the waist for hot weather, Bishop sleeve, tucked back, all sizes 32 to 44.

Wash Skirts 75c, $1 & up

100 New Wash Skirts opened this morning, one lot will be sold while they last for 75c, others just as cheap, $1.00, $1.50 up to $5.00.

D. A. FRANK & CO.

IS TROUBLE AHEAD

A Scheme To Straighten and Deepen the Little Scioto River Is Brewing Again.

IT WILL COST MANY THOUSANDS

And It Is Expected To Have the City of Marion Foot Most of the Bill. The Movement Will Be Vigorously Fought from the Beginning—A Hot Time Is Coming.

A petition is in circulation to have the county commissioners straighten and deepen the Little Scioto river under the county ditch laws. It is expected the first formal evidence of the new petition in Marion will be its appearance before council for a signature by that honorable body.

The scheme is said to contemplate the straightening of the Little Scioto from Reber's bridge, three miles northwest of Marion, to the point of connection with the Big Scioto. The river's tortuous course between these points is said to be nearly ten miles, and the plan of shortening will reduce the water course to five or six miles. There is no official estimate of the cost. These figures will not be available until an expensive survey is made. Some of the petitioners are signing on the representation that the cost be $40,000 to $50,000. Many capable judges say it will cost $75,000 to $100,000. It is costly at either price.

The first contest will come when council is asked to authorize the city's signature. Some of the councilmen are said to be emphatically opposed to it. They will contend that Marion is not interested in joining a movement to ditch a natural river bed. It is admitted that Marion finds no outlet for its drainage in the Little Scioto, but it is contended that these natural water courses were provided at creation, that river bottom land owners understood this when they acquired the land and that it is not incumbent on the city of Marion to pay for straightening such a natural water course. If Marion must stand a heavy expense to improve the Little Scioto, the same principle will apply to the Big Scioto, and after awhile the city may have to pay, so it is argued, to straighten and deepen the Ohio and Mississippi.

Anyhow, the forces are gathering for a fight. The courts will be appealed to with a vigor that has characterized no similar ditching scheme ever brought up in Marion. It is really too hot to think about the contest that the petition is brewing.

MASS MEETING

To Boom an Electric Road Is Held at Upper Sandusky.

A mass meeting of the citizens of Wyandot and Marion counties, who will be benefited by the proposed Findlay, Upper Sandusky and Marion Traction company's line, was held at Upper Sandusky, Wednesday evening, to create enthusiasm in favor of the road. W. E. Scofield of this city, one of the promoters of the road, was there a part of the time; also A. W. Jones and Mr. Ruhlman of Youngstown, two promoters.

Mr. Scofield stated Thursday that the farmers were more than elated at the prospects of the road being builded.

W. D. CRAWFORD

Is Made Manager of Local Telephone Exchange.

W. D. Crawford of Ashtabula has been appointed to the position of permanent manager of the Central Union Telephone company's local business.

Mr. Crawford is a young man, but has been in the service of the company a long time. He took charge of the office Thursday.

OBORN—AKRON.

A Wedding Is Celebrated at Waldo Wednesday Evening.

Mr. Roscoe Oborn and Miss Iva Dell Akron were quietly married Wednesday evening at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Akron of Waldo, Rev. A. E. Thomas of Ashley officiating.

Only the immediate friends and relatives of the young people were present. After the ceremony, an excellent wedding supper was served. Mr. and Mrs. Oborn came to this city later in the evening, and took the Knickerbocker for Buffalo, where they will pass a short honeymoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Oborn are both quite well known in this city. Mr. Oborn is a prominent young stock buyer. Mrs. Oborn is one of the most popular young ladies of the village in which she has always resided. She is bright, charming and quite handsome.

HAINES-CROUSE

A Marriage Ceremony Is Performed by Justice Gumpf.

Mr. George W. Haines and Mrs. Alice Crouse, both of this city, were married at 8 o'clock Wednesday evening by Justice Charles E. Gumpf at his office.

Mr. and Mrs. Haines will reside on Seffner avenue.

A LITTLE SURPRISE

Is Perpetrated by Mr. Charles A. Monnette and Miss Sara Sweeney

ON THEIR NUMEROUS FRIENDS

Their Marriage Is Announced To Occur Thursday, but They Change the Date and Are Married at St. Mary's Parsonage Wednesday Night — A Bridal Trip.

The marriage of Mr. Charles A. Monnette and Miss Sara Sweeney was solemnized at 8 o'clock Wednesday evening at the parsonage of St. Mary's church. Rev. Father Michael J. Mulvihill performed the ceremony.

The bridal couple was driven to the home of the bride's father on Silver street, where a wedding repast was served.

The marriage was quite a surprise to the many friends of the couple. It had been announced that they would be married last Thursday evening, but Mr. and Mrs. Monnette wished to steal a march on their friends, and had the nuptial knot tied before the appointed time.

The bride is well known in the city, and has numerous friends.

Mr. Monnette is a young business man of considerable ability. He is engaged in the stock business.

Mr. and Mrs. Monnette will reside on Church street.

The bridal couple left Wednesday night for a wedding trip to Chicago. Upon their return to the city next week they will be tendered an informal family reception at the home of Mr. Monnette's parents on east Church street.

MISS BRIDGET SWEENEY

Is Married at St. Mary's Parsonage to Mr. McCormick.

Mr. Michael McCormick and Miss Bridget Sweeney, both of Cleveland, the latter the daughter of Mr. Patrick Sweeney of Silver street, were quietly married Thursday at St. Mary's parsonage, Rev. M. J. Mulvihill officiating.

Mr. McCormick is a business man of the Forest City, where he and his bride will make their home. The bride has been living in Cleveland for some time.

Mrs. McCormick is a sister of Mrs. Monnette, married Wednesday evening.

SHOCKINGLY SUDDEN

Was the Death of Mrs. John A. Gast, at Prospect.

Prospect, June 27.—Mrs. John A. Gast dropped dead this morning, without a moment's warning. Mrs. Gast had not been ill a single hour, nor made any complaint whatever. This morning Mr. and Mrs. Gast arose early, at their home one mile south of Prospect, planning to join the excursion on the Hocking Valley to Detroit. They had eaten breakfast, which Mrs. Gast herself prepared, and she was busy putting away the dishes while her husband was preparing for the journey. They were both in the kitchen, and Mr. Gast happened to look up from his boots, which he was dressing, to see his wife staggering to the floor. He ran to her assistance. She was apparently beyond all need for aid. A physician was quickly summoned, but it was of no avail. Death had come when the gentle woman staggered to the floor.

Mrs. Gast was in middle life, probably forty-five to fifty years of age. She was much esteemed, and the shocking suddenness of her death is felt throughout the whole vicinity.

The funeral will probably be held on next Sunday.

Farmers will need a few cheap dishes for threshing time. We are prepared for you. Cups and saucers 29c to 35c set. Set of 7-inch plates 29c set..others proportionally cheap

wk & Fri The Marion Bazar.

A WEDDING PARTY

Celebrates the Nuptials of Miss Edna Seiter and Mr. Charles Miller, Wednesday

AT THE HENRY SEITER HOME

Nearly Two Hundred Guests Witness the Ceremony and Participate in a Memorable Wedding Feast—Party Was Held in a Fine Orchard Grove and Was a Pleasant Event.

The marriage of Miss Edna Seiter, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Seiter of Pleasant township, to Mr. Charles Lewis Miller, a prominent young farmer of that vicinity, was celebrated at the home of the bride's parents on Wednesday, and proved one of the finest social occasions ever enjoyed in that rich and prosperous section of Marion county. Nearly two hundred guests gladly accepted invitations to be present at the merry occasion, and a great big happy wedding company was the result.

The wedding ceremony was performed in the inviting and nicely shaded orchard which is a part of the door-yard at the Seiter home. Under the spreading branches of a great apple-tree, amid a wealth of decorations in June blooms, the ceremony was performed. An aisle of white muslin led from the house, and over this path the bridal party made its way while Mendelssohn's wedding march was played by Mrs. John Schweinfurth. Mr. Frank J. Kelleher and Miss Bertha Ritzhaupt led the way, followed by little Miss Ann Sifritt, bearing the wedding ring. Bride and groom followed, and the marriage party formed beneath the tree, and Rev. Frederick Merkelder spoke the ceremony. The bride was handsome in a becoming gown of white Persian lawn, with lace insertion, and bore a large bunch of bride roses. Miss Ritzhaupt wore a handsome gown of blue foulard silk, completed with a Gainsborough hat and carried a bunch of tea roses.

Congratulations, both cordial and sincere, followed, then came a wedding feast that was typical of the wealth of that section and the famed hospitality of Pleasant and Richland townships. The first tables were served at exactly noon, and a more elaborate dinner could not easily be conceived. After dinner, the great company found comfort and social enjoyment in the grove, the gentlemen smoking or mingling with the ladies while a fine band concert was rendered by the Beech band of Salem.

Mr. and Mrs. Miller were very handsomely remembered, the collection of presents being very extensive and reflecting exceptional taste. Mr. Seiter added a check for one hundred dollars to the offering to the bride.

The evening witnessed the completion of the notable event in a big, old-fashioned belling, which had its reward in a fine display of the generous hospitality of the Seiter home.

Mr. and Mrs. Miller came to Marion Thursday and left for Toledo where they will visit the groom's mother and then go to Buffalo to see the exposition. On their return they will occupy an inviting farm home in Pleasant township.

There must have been a hundred vehicles present at the Seiter home, but Mr. Seiter's fine management and his extensive barn made it possible to care for all of them with the same success that has made him one of the foremost farmers of that section of the county.

Some thirty or forty guests from Marion were among the participants in the celebration.

A GREAT DAY

Was Old Kenyon's Annual Commencement this Year.

Attorney C. C. Fisher attended commencement and the alumni reunion at Kenyon college, Wednesday, and witnessed one of the most notable and encouraging days in the history of that venerable seat of learning. The gift of Senator Hanna was outside the $100,000 endowment fund report as completed by President Pierce. It was at the alumni luncheon that Senator Hanna, who had incidentally learned that a new dormitory would be needed to accommodate the increasing students, quietly announced that he would "Underwrite $50,000 for a dormitory building to be called 'The Politicians' Barracks.'" The generous gift was absolutely spontaneous and unsolicited.

Mr. Fisher says the friends of Kenyon rejoice even more over securing the friendship and business endorsement of Senator Hanna than over his donation, magnificent as it is.

BADLY INJURED

Is William McGrath at the Huber Works Wednesday.

William McGrath, a seventeen-year-old son of John McGrath, was badly injured in the erecting room of the Huber works, Wednesday evening.

The young man was engaged about 7 o'clock in putting down the windows at the close of the day's work, and while so doing encountered a window, containing a broken pane of glass which did not lower as easily as it should.

Young McGrath shattered the glass, a large piece of which in falling struck him across the right wrist and severed the arteries in the wrist.

The flow of blood was frightful and the victim was hurried in a buggy to the office of Dr. J. H. Criswell, who gave him surgical attention.

The Warner & Edwards Store.

Hot Weather Wash Fabrics.

With no hot weather early in the season a great stock of wash goods accumulated in the market. We waited for this and were in a position to pick up the choicest thin goods at prices below their actual value.

4c AND 5c Lawns and Dimities in great profusion. Every shade found in higher priced goods and every color fast.

9c AND 10c Beautiful Dimities, Lace Stripes, Jaconats, Organdies, Batistes in the new Blues, Heliotropes, Pinks and the new Linen shades.

12½c AND 15c Zephyr Muslins and high grade Dimities in the most artistic patterns, small Dresden effects that are always pleasing.

18c AND 25c Dotted Swiss Muslin in every solid shade white grounds with black lace striped printing. Real Scotch Dimities in the characteristic designs.

This is Wash Goods week at this store. The thin materials for Waists and Dresses are rapidly melting away.

Warner & Edwards.

REAL ESTATE DEALS.

Jacob A. Snyder and wife to Sarah Battenfeld, one lot in Marion, $600.

Arthur J. Berry and Wm. J. Wark to J. W. Zeig, part of lot 2402 in John E. Leonard's addition to Marion, $350.

Edward F. Everett to Samuel F. Everett, one lot in Marion, $1.

James B. Bolander to Pauline Hersey, lot 4292 in Crissinger's Third addition to Marion, $150.

J. W. Wingerd to the trustees of the Wesleyan M. E. church of the Miami conference, ½ acre in Big Island township, $1.

T. J. Rowland to N. J. White, lot 46 in Marion, $1700.

Mary B. Boggs, and others, to Johnson Mooney, lot 4292 in Love's Second addition to Marion, $250.

Cory E. Foos to Henry Foos, twenty acres in Scott township, $900.

Daniel Price to Eunice Cramer, one acre in LaRue, $59.

Henry Zeig, and others, to Henry Heldebrand, and others, 3 acres in Marion, $300.

Wilhelmina Heldebrand to W. E. and G. B. Scofield, 3 acres in Marion, $2500.

Elzie A. Thompson to Wm. Simmons, two acres in Marion township, $1.

Wm. E. Scofield, George B. Scofield and Calvin C. Stoltz to the Stoltz-Scofield Land company, lots 4467 to 4501, 4506, 4531 in Scofield Heights addition to Marion, $6,550.

J. L. Hays, trustee, to the Indemnity Savings and Loan company, parts of lots 1172 and 1173 in Keener & Tristram's addition to Marion, $1.

Luther V. Uncapher to Richard Norris, part of lot 1881 in A. LaTourette's addition to Marion, $800.

John Kraner to John Schaaf, one lot in Waldo, $100.

Fred W. Peters to Aura E. Williams, lot 2501 in Ivanhoe addition to Marion, $275.

Rosa L. Clayborne to H. H. Ludwig, one-sixth of twenty-four acres in Scott township, $75.

Alfred M. Campbell to Euretha D. Maxwell, one lot in Marion, $175.

Samuel R. Reber, and others, to Ida Hill, 100 acres in Marion township, $5,083.33.

Samuel R. Reber, and others, to Frank Reber, 89.53 acres in Marion township, $4,401.89.

Richard H. Johnson to Libbie M. Terpany, one lot in Marion, $600.

A. H. Kling to A. J. Uncapher, lots 10 and 12 in Topliff's Second addition to LaRue, $1.

Wm. M. Muntsinger, and others, to Charles W. Leffler, ¾ acres in Marion, $3,000.

George Roberts to Boston G. Young, one lot in Marion, $1,000.

Fireworks of every description cheap at Union grocery. Special prices in quantities. wk-1

WORKHOUSE SENTENCE

Is Given Jesse Whitman in Justice Kelleher's Court.

Jesse Whitman was fined $10 and costs, and given a workhouse sentence of three months for failure to provide for his minor children. The trial was held in Justice Kelleher's court Thursday. The workhouse sentence was suspended providing Whitman paid $5 per week board for the children.

The Uhler & Phillips Store.

Closing Out Wash Dress Goods, Shirt Waists, Wash Skirts, Muslin Underwear.

Commencing SATURDAY, JUNE 29.

FOR ONE WEEK WE WILL MAKE SOME VERY LOW PRICES TO CLOSE OUR HOT WEATHER MATERIALS AND READY MADE WAISTS AND SKIRTS.

Muslin Underwear will be sold at less than you can produce the same at home.

Make this store your shopping place and secure the best goods at a reduction.

Uhler & Phillips.

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VOL. XVII. NO. 5. MARION OHIO. SATURDAY, JUNE 29, 1901. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

GOVERNOR NASH IS RENOMINATED

Carl Nippert of Hamilton Is Named To Succeed Lieutenant Governor Caldwell--Thus Far the Slate Holds Good, but When the Supreme Judgeship Comes Up the Precedent of Two Years Ago Is Followed.

The Slate Is Smashed and James L. Price of Allen County Carries Off the Plum--Lawson E. Emerson of Belmont County Also Does a Little Slate Smashing in the Race for the Supreme Court Clerkship.

Convention Hall, Columbus, O., June 25.—Temporary Chairman Foraker called the convention to order at 10:19. Rev. H. H. Barber of Columbus offered prayer.

In the make-up of the committees Hanna seems to have a copper-riveted cinch. Especially is the new state central committee a simon pure Hanna organization. It is by no means impossible that before election Nash may get off the ticket. In which case the name of General Dick will be substituted. Talk along this line is so much heard that such a switch is beginning to be half suspected.

Harry Daugherty, the Fayette county anti-Hanna man, was fired out of the convention with his whole delegation by the committee on credentials. The only member of the committee who voted for Daugherty was Walter Meals, the Cleveland Filipino.

The committee on credentials reported only one contest, Fayette county, Harry Daugherty, anti-Hanna leader, was unseated. Adopted.

The committee on permanent organization reported Senator Hanna for permanent chairman. Adopted.

Senator Foraker introduced Hanna and the convention cheered as enthusiastically as the sweltering heat would permit.

Foraker said: "It is my honor to introduce Senator Hanna. He knows his business."

SENATOR HANNA

Is Made Permanent Chairman and Addresses Convention.

Hanna thanked the convention for the honor. He was in good voice, and spoke without notes. He complimented Senator Foraker's speech.

"Senator Foraker rides out—the gallant soldier that he is—with visor closed and lance at rest, to open the battle, and we'll all be with him."

Hanna urged the importance of the coming election. He said it was of national importance.

"The foundation of prosperity is confidence in the future. The Republican party is the party that guarantees the future. The Republican party will stand for home rule and the largest measure of personal liberty."

The senator then called for the balance of the committee reports. The committee on resolutions presented the platform.

THE PLATFORM

Principles of the Party As Outlined by the Convention.

The convention adopted the following platform, as reported by the committee on resolutions:

The Republicans of Ohio, through their representatives in state convention assembled, reaffirm the principles set forth by the last national Republican convention at Philadelphia, and with supreme satisfaction in its past record, and implicit trust in its ability to meet every public problem, pledge their loyal and undivided support to the Republican party and its candidates throughout this campaign.

The Republican party by its magnificent achievements has added lustre to American history, and under its administration of national affairs the United States has become a world power of the first class. Industry has revived, capital and labor are employed, plenty has succeeded want, the cry of the hungry and unemployed is no longer heard, but from every quarter comes the demand for workmen at the highest wages ever paid to American labor. Our export trade has increased until it leads the world, approximating for the present year $1,500,000,000.

The Republican party, by its monetary legislation, has established the gold standard, thereby removing the menace of an inflated currency, and its attendant repudiation of financial obligations, public and private, and raised our credit above that of any other nation. A Republican congress has relieved the people by a reduction in direct taxation, approximating $40,000,000, and our national treasury shows a popular surplus has succeeded a Democratic deficit.

The principle of protection has achieved its most signal triumph in the results of the Dingley tariff law. It has given us marked prosperity at home, and a rapidly growing export trade, which are the envy of the world. The Republican party has made the farmer and laborer more prosperous than ever, and no legislation should be permitted which will imperil the interests of either. Tariff schedules which will protect American labor against the low wages paid foreign labor must be maintained. We reaffirm all declarations heretofore made by the Republican party in favor of reciprocity, and urge the making of such additional treaties, based on the protective principle, as will further extend our commerce.

We favor the further strengthening of our navy, and such legislation as will restore our merchant marine to pre-eminence upon the sea, so that our growing foreign trade may be carried in American built vessels, manned by American sailors, under the American flag.

We urge the speedy construction of an American ship canal through the American isthmus as an important public need.

We recognize the right of both labor and capital to combine when such combinations are wisely administered for the general good, but combinations which

SENATOR M. A. HANNA,

The permanent chairman of the great Buckeye convention.

create monopolies to control prices or limit production, are an evil which must be met by effective legislation, if necessary enforced. The only legislation, national or in Ohio, on this subject has been enacted by the Republican party, and that party can be safely trusted to deal with this problem.

The near expiration, by limitation, of the Chinese exclusion act calls for a renewal of the wise provisions by which the unrestricted immigration of Chinese into this country has been prevented, and we favor that congress and the treaty-making power enact just, humane and reasonable laws and treaties for the continued protection of American labor.

The soldiers and sailors of the United States for their valor and suffering in defence of their country deserve its never ceasing gratitude. A grateful country will ever hold them in deep and affectionate remembrance, and will care for their widows and their orphans. The Republican party has enacted the most generous pension legislation ever known, and we ask for its most liberal application, so that no needy or deserving veteran may suffer want. The law giving to veterans preference in public employment should be strictly enforced.

The right of franchise is conceded to every American citizen by the federal constitution. We denounce, as an less criminal when committed by theft than when accomplished with the shotgun and by ballot-box stuffing, and as unpardonable in the spirit of our institutions, all attempts to deprive of their inalienable rights millions of our fellow citizens in certain states of the Union. We therefore call upon our senators and representatives in congress for such legislation as shall secure the strict enforcement of constitutional measures guaranteeing to every citizen the right of franchise, without distinction as to race, color, or previous condition of servitude, and we demand that representation in congress and in the electoral college shall be based on the actual voting population, as provided in the constitution, proportionate reduction being made for any state in which the right of suffrage is denied, except for crime.

All criminals should be punished by due process of law, and we denounce the crime of lynching as a foul blot upon civilization.

A war forced upon our country was waged to a successful close in 100 days, and Spain driven forever from the western hemisphere. Our victory imposed responsibilities and obligations greater than any which have arisen in a generation. The blessings of liberty have been extended to millions of human beings. The Monroe doctrine has been firmly upheld. The Republican principle that congress has power to govern our new possessions according to the needs of their own people and in the interest of the people of the United States, and the policy of the Republican administration in dealing with the territory which has come to us as a result of the Spanish war, have been ratified and established by the final decision of the supreme court. The nonetheless determination that the Republic is a nation with the powers of a nation to acquire and govern territory has been fixed by the supreme court decision, upholding the Foraker law, a measure framed by our senior senator, enacted by a Republican congress, and approved by a Republican president.

The prudent and successful management of American interests in China by President McKinley has added new glory to American arms and American diplomacy. The position of the Chinese people that our soldiers be kept in Peking to protect that portion of the city assigned to their charge is a tribute to the army of a foreign nation without parallel in history.

The nation's pledge to the island of Cuba is being faithfully kept, insuring freedom and independence to her people, order has been maintained, the interests of the United States conserved, and the island today is enjoying more national prosperity than ever before. We congratulate the people of Cuba upon wise and conservative action in favor of stable government. Porto Rico is flourishing beyond all her former experiences. Hawaii's entrance into full territorial relations with the United States government has been marked by the most marvellous progress known in the history of those islands. In the Philippine Islands a skilled insurrection has been suppressed, the chief leaders have taken the oath of allegiance, and the anticipated large increase in our regular army has been rendered unnecessary. Civil government, contemplating the largest practicable degree of home rule, has superseded military control. The American educational system has followed the flag into those islands, and personal freedom, with an equality of rights heretofore to them unknown, is assured to every inhabitant.

All these magnificent results have been accomplished by the enactment into law of Republican principles, and we congratulate President McKinley upon his wise, patriotic and brilliant administration. Facing unforseen and grave responsibilities, he has met them prudently, bravely and successfully, and we hasten to him the unqualified approbation of the Republicans of Ohio.

Democratic administration has always resulted disastrously whenever that party has been in power in the state or nation, and Democratic success in Ohio this year would be a menace to our great prosperity and our national progress.

The administration of state affairs by Governor George K. Nash has been wise, able, prudent, honest and economical. He has solved all questions wisely and well.

SENATOR J. B. FORAKER,

Who presided as temporary chairman of the Republican gathering.

And has been so honor to his high office. His administration merits the approval of the people, and we pledge him our best efforts for re-election in November.

We call attention to continuous Republican supremacy in Ohio for the past ten years. So satisfactory has been the administration of state affairs during that period as to put it above and beyond the criticism of our opponents.

We favor such revision of the tax laws of the state as will require all classes of property to bear their equal and just share of taxation, and we recommend the creation of such machinery for fixing and equalizing valuations as will be adequate at all times to correct error and take notice of changes in value.

During the last ten years the general assembly has increased the revenues of the state by forms of taxation other than by levies upon real and personal property. We favor further legislation in this direction, to the end that the burden of taxation upon property may be lessened, and we denounce as unjust any scheme which aims to cast the entire burden of taxation upon real estate.

Ohio has just reason to be proud of her distinguished senators, Joseph B. Foraker and Marcus A. Hanna. They are able in debate and wise in counsel. To them and to our Republican members of the house of representatives we extend our full and

CONTINUED ON PAGE TEN.

THE TICKET.

For governor, George K. Nash of Franklin.

For lieutenant governor, Carl L. Nippert of Hamilton.

For judge of supreme court, James L. Price of Allen.

For attorney general, John M. Sheets of Putnam.

For clerk of supreme court, Lawson E. Emerson of Belmont.

For state treasurer, I. B. Cameron of Columbiana.

For member of board of public works, W. G. Johnson of Summit.

GEORGE K. NASH

Who Tuesday was renominated by the Republicans of Ohio for governor.

STORY OF THE STORM IS TOLD IN DETAIL

Eye Witnesses of the Horror in the Pocahontas Coal Regions of West Virginia Tell of the Flood Which Takes So Many Lives.

Tazewell, Va., June 25. The great storm in this vicinity began Friday night at 12 o'clock and rain fell in torrents for eight hours, followed by several local storms until Sunday morning. The water rose at the rate of four feet in fifteen minutes. All traffic was stopped and no trains have been run over the Clinch valley for three days, owing to great slides and destruction of many bridges.

The house of Pris Vandyke, four miles west of here, in a gorge in the mountains, was washed away by a Cloudburst. Vandyke head the roar of the water and started home from a field. When a short distance from his house he saw the water rushing down the mountain sides, tearing up and twisting off giant trees as if they were shrubs. The water was leaping forty feet high and traveling at frightful speed. Vandyke rushed for his house to warn his family, but the water overtook him and swept the house and all its inmates away. Two children, five and seven years old, were instantly killed, their brains being dashed out against the rocks and timbers. Their bodies were washed to the lowlands. A little girl eleven years of age, holding an infant sister in her arms, was caught by the flood and carried 200 yards. Then they were tossed up from the waters, and both were picked up unconscious. Another member of the family died at 3 o'clock Monday afternoon from injuries. Mrs. Vandyke is still unconscious and cannot live.

At Cedar Bluff, sixteen miles west of here, seventeen dwellings and business houses were swept away, but no lives were lost. All crops in this section are completely wiped out.

At Pounding Mill, four lives were lost. Immense slides from the mountain sides into the valleys have left a trail visible to the eye for miles and have filled the valleys with great rocks, timbers and earth.

Knob, a small town nine miles west of here, was almost completely destroyed by slides from the mountain. No lives were lost.

Ravenna, a village twenty miles west of here, was considerably damaged, many business houses being destroyed. The damage to country roads is not less than $50,000.

Storm at Keystone.

Ennis, W. Va., June 25.—A courier has arrived here from Keystone after a hard trip across the mountains. He says, from the information obtainable when he left, that the loss of life from the flood will not reach 100, and will probably not exceed sixty. The property loss, however, has been tremendous, and is hard to estimate. He gives a graphic description of the flood at Keystone, where the loss of life was at first reported as being enormous.

On Friday night at 11 o'clock, the storm struck the mountain and for six hours rain descended in torrents. At daybreak the thousands of people along the Elkhorn and its tributaries realized that a great flood was upon them, but they little suspected the disaster soon to follow. By 9 a. m. the narrow valley was a raging, seething, angry torrent. Houses, barns, bridges, silo, live stock and human being were swept away by the current and dashed on the rocks or trees below.

At the first warning many of the inhabitants took refuge on the mountain side overhanking the town and river. More than a hundred people, however, remained in the town to look after the women and children, who did not escape early. The bridge leading to the depot was soon swept away, then the angry waters rushed through the only street in the town and hundreds were cut off from the mountain. Hundreds of lives were saved, but in attempting to cross the muddy, surging waters, which swept like an avalanche down the street, many lost their hold and, in plain sight of friends, were carried out into the river and drowned. Houses plunged and capsized in the mighty stream with screaming women and children on the roofs. Horses, cattle and other animals went down in droves and slowly, struggling for life.

The loss of life cannot be estimated from here. Eight lives were lost here. Six bodies have been recovered at Elkhorn, two miles below here. Several were drowned at Shawnee and a good part of the town swept away.

Sixteen Lives Lost.

Ashland, Ky., June 25. It is reported that sixteen lives were lost in the cloudburst Sunday on Tug, Guyandot and Big Sandy rivers. Bodies of farm animals and feeds are passing in the drift. The carcass of three horses with saddle and bridles on and one still hitched to a buggy passed. The timber loss is very heavy.

Forty-Eight Bodies.

Bluefield, W. Va., June 25.—Food to prevent famine, troops to preserve order, protect life and property, are the greatest needs of the sufferers of the flood devastated district. Destitution is undisguised, and some severe criticism of an effort to have West Virginia care for her own when a sympathetic world stands ready to give the needed relief is heard. An outbreak among the negroes, who refuse to work or help in the measures of relief and rescue and reconstruction is feared. The whites are indignant and threaten drastic measures. Troops to quell threatened eruption are needed.

Forty-eight bodies have been recovered in the path of the cloudburst. Some have been identified and others will probably never be known. Others await identification. The reports from the several districts estimate the dead as follows:

Keystone, thirty; North Fork, six; between Vivian and Keystone, forty; on Tug, Guyandot and Big Sandy rivers, sixteen.

Montgomery, W. Va., June 25.—Since Saturday night there has been no way of communicating with the outside world. Telephone and telegraph wires are down and no mail train or express passed for thirty-six hours until last night. The loss here and in the immediate vicinity will be close upon $100,000. Houses, barns, railway cars, timber and trestles have been swept away by the uncontrollable wave, and such scene of havoc has never before been witnessed here. At Boomer twenty-three bodies were washed away. Of the waters there is not known.

Some of the property losses have been estimated by the losers as follows: Railroad loss, $1,000,000; coal companies, $500,000; lumber companies, $100,000; individual losses, $500,000.

SENATOR FORAKER STRIKES KEYNOTE

Addresses the Great Republican State Convention at Columbus Monday When He Takes Gavel as Temporary Chairman.

Columbus, O., June 25.—The Republican state convention was called to order at 4:15 o'clock Monday, and was opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. C. W. Goal of Columbus. All of the delegations were in their assigned places. There was no confusion, perfect order prevailed.

Senator Hanna and Senator Foraker arrived at the convention hall shortly before 4 o'clock. Governor Nash appeared in the hall a few minutes later. Each one was accorded an enthusiastic reception as he entered the hall.

It was generally expected that General Charles Dick, chairman of the state committee, would call the convention to order. Owing to his position as chairman of the Ninetenth district delegation, State Committeeman Peter Burr of Hamilton county pounded the gavel and called for quiet in the convention hall. In a brief and energetic address of introduction he presented Senator J. B. Foraker as the temporary chairman of the convention. For fully five minutes Senator Foraker could do nothing but stand and bow to the cheers and applause of the enthusiastic assemblage.

The senator's address was punctuated by frequent applause. His critical references to Tom Johnson and single tax were greeted with ringing cheers. The greatest enthusiasm, however, reigned when Senator Foraker explained the full significance of the recent decision of the United States supreme court in the insular cases. His address in full was as follows:

THE SENIOR SENATOR

Is Frequently Interrupted by Prolonged Outbursts of Applause.

Gentlemen of the Convention: Our approaching elections will be the most important held this year in the United States. It is not a state election in name, but it will be distinctively national in both character and importance.

The administration of Governor Nash has been so wise, so economical, so just and so efficient that it stands absolutely without criticism. There is no issue with respect to it; none can be made.

The last general assembly was a model. It enacted only wise laws, and in every way guarded the public welfare.

Our state institutions are all in excellent condition, and the financial affairs of the state were never more satisfactory.

If, therefore, only state affairs and state questions were involved we could be safely content to point to the record and abide the people's verdict.

But there is at stake vastly more, and therefore we see the signs of the coming battle and must expect determined opposition.

NATIONAL QUESTIONS.

The legislature chosen this year will be charged with the duty of electing a United States senator and redistricting the state for representation in congress.

We now have two Republican senators and seventeen Republican members in the house of representatives. If the next legislature should be Democratic we will have but one senator and not more than twelve Republican congressmen, and probably not more than ten; the number we were allowed the last time a Democratic legislature gerrymandered the state, and this reduced representation in the national house of representatives would be followed upon by not simply for the next congress, but for the next ten years, making a net loss to us of not less than twenty-five votes in congress for the next decade.

It is quite fact that gives the campaign upon which we are entering its national character, and thrusts upon us, whether we would have it so or not, the discussion and consideration of national policies and national questions; and it is for this reason that every one cast in our state next November will be a vote for or against the administration of William McKinley, just as certainly and emphatically as though he were again our candidate this year as he was last; for we must of necessity by the action we take, indorse his work and give him encouragement, or discredit his record and embarrass his efforts.

MCKINLEY'S ADMINISTRATION.

His first administration was triumphantly successful, but it could not have been so had it not been supported by a Republican congress. His second administration can be, and will be, even more illustrious than his first if we give him that same support, but it can not be, and will not be so, if we withhold it.

All this might truthfully be said as to the election of members of congress from any state, but it is particularly true when spoken of Ohio. This is the president's own state. In population, wealth, intelligence and influence we stand in the very forefront. Ohio represents the average sentiment of all the states. When she speaks the whole country gives heed. Our influence affects the president, affects congress, affects public opinion, affects public policies, determines public questions, and promotes or retards the public welfare.

The achievements of the last four years are still in large measure incomplete and insecure. We have unexampled prosperity, but a Democratic wave would bring it. We have dignified combinations of capital, against which the rights of the people must be guarded without destroying our industries or retarding our development. We have added new lustre to our arms and new glory to our flag, but an application of Democratic policies would tarnish the one and dim the other. We have expended our energies and our jurisdiction, and assumed new responsibilities, but Democratic ascendency at this time would mean abandonment, retreat and national humiliation. This is not imagination, but serious fact. The record shows it.

HARRISON'S ADMINISTRATION

At the close of Benjamin Harrison's administration we were more prosperous than we had ever been before in all our history. We had never known such business activity, such universal employment, such diversity of occupation, such contentment, such widespread happiness, such national credit, or such international commerce. We were better off than any other people on earth. We should have been satisfied, but we were not. We thought we could do better, and tried, and lost. We were told that it did not make any difference whether the Republican or Democratic party held the administration, that prosperity did not depend upon national politics, but on natural conditions. We were quick and pitifully undeceived.

CLEVELAND'S ADMINISTRATION.

The Democratic party came into power. Prosperity vanished and four years of misery followed. The soil was as rich, the sunshine was as warm, the rains were as abundant, the seasons were as regular and labor was as eager, but it was all in vain. The Democratic party was at the helm. Free trade was in the saddle, and capital went into hiding; the mills stopped, the mines closed, and idleness, want and suffering came and the cloud fell upon the land. Democratic calamity was complete. Factories were closed, and millions of trade interests existed solely by reverence declined, deficits increased and multiplied until they amounted to hundreds of millions. Issue after issue of government bonds became necessary to meet government obligations, and the national credit, now so high, became so impaired that a Democratic secretary of the treasury would not venture to offer a new issue of bonds for sale until he had organized a Wall street trust to guarantee a market.

Finally, as comes the light of day after a long black night, came the year 1896, and brought with it another opportunity for the American people. What did the Democratic party then do? Did it acknowledge failure? Did it confess incompetency? Did it apologize for the ruin it had wrought? Did it beg pardon of the weary sufferers whom it had turned into bitterness by thousands and tens upon tens of thousands, and upon whose families it had imposed hunger, want and misery, by driving them out of millions? Did it manifest regret for the grief and sorrow with which it had filled the land? Did it show penitence in any manner? Did it offer to abandon its heresies, or any of them? Did it show signs of compunction, or give any evidence of wisdom learned from experience? No, not one of these things did it do, or for one moment think of doing.

THE CAMPAIGN OF 1900.

On the contrary, it threw overboard its old leaders, nominated William J. Bryan, forced an alliance with the Populists, and with free silver for a new issue, taking advantage of the bankruptcy and disaster it had occasioned, with appeals to prejudice, sought to array class against class, labor against capital, the poor against the rich, that it might retain power. It was not content to stake its all upon the Democratic party. It attacked everything and everybody. It embodied in its platform all the heresies of Populism, Socialism, Communism and Anarchy. Property rights, personal interests, law, order, even the courts themselves were assailed and placed in jeopardy. No such wild, reckless, destructive and dishonest program was ever before presented upon by any political organization. The very life of the republic was involved in the struggle, and every patriotic person, including hundreds of thousands of Democrats, rallied to the support of William McKinley, and by his election saved the country, its honor and its institutions.

There is only one intelligent reason in America who does not accept the verdict of Bryan is dead and buried, a most regrettable disaster and he calls it. The Commoner." Had we then settled the question of free trade, the most brilliant chapter in the economic history of this country would never have been written, by the return to the policy of protection and by the preservation of the gold standard we brought prosperity to the nation, exposed the fallacies of free trade and free silver, and left the Democratic party without an issue.

THE CAMPAIGN OF 1900.

Then came the Spanish-American war with its new duties and new questions. Bankrupt, Republican luck, as new issues in politics always have been, was with us. New issues were quickly made. As usual they involved an attack on the dignity and power of the national government. We were told that we had no power to hold and govern conquered territory except as a part of the United States; that the constitution followed the flag, and wherever we raised the one we must at once apply the other; and that any other government than an unconstitutional empire would be the inhabitants might lawfully resist. Then Aguinaldo was a Washington and McKinley a despot; that the Filipinos were patriots struggling for liberty, and that we were oppressors, denying freedom and destroying law with the sword; that our flag must come down and our army must come home. Mark were the contentions of the Democratic party, and in support of these and more, the people not to judgment. The verdict was the triumphant re-election of William McKinley and a total collapse of Democratic claims, pretensions and policies. It seemed as though that day of wrath had come. Their flag was in the dust, their colonies were voted down, their policy of empire, free trade, was done away with forever; disease was soon discovered upon Democratic imperialism was gone, and now, lastly, even Aguinaldo is gone. He is no longer a Washington, but, as appears by his own taking, the oath of allegiance and has declared all his followers to be. The claim Henceforth he is impossible as a Democratic leader. When Aguinaldo passed only one hope remained, and that was the supreme court; but now, alas! that too is gone.

Under such circumstances, any party would dissolve and die, but not so with the Democratic party. Notwithstanding all, it still lives. Its evil lives. From the November until last April it appeared to be in a state of becoming humbly accepted with retrospection, introspection and [illegible] of reorganization. For the first time in history it seemed to have a positive grasp of its other embrace for public trust, and to be seriously concerned with plans for itself of Populism, conservatism and all other issues that marked its departure from [illegible] patriotism and [illegible]

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